

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1873.—VOL. XLI.

London, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

WITH FIVEPENCE.
(SUPPLEMENT) { PRICE FIVEPENCE.
PER ANNUM, BY POST, £1 4s

MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in GREAT ROYALTON, ROCHE CONSOLS (Tin), WILLOUGHBY (Lead). The shares in the above are recommended for immediate purchase. Every description of shares bought and sold at NET prices.

Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., HAS FOR SALE THE

following SHARES, free of commission:—
25 Aberdaunder, 15s. 20 E. Llanguynog, 38s. 3d
30 Almada, 70 Eclipse, 19s. 9d.
15 Asheton, 24s. 5 East Lovell, £14 1/2.
50 Austral. Unit., 9s. 6d. 10 East Van, £10.
30 Bradford, £2 1/2.
50 Bog, £5 1/2.
15 Bwadraint Cons., 27s 6d. 5 Eberhardt, £38 1/2.
20 Bwch Cons., 10s. 20 East Rhyltalog, 10 So. Condurrow, £7 1/2.
100 Birdseye Creek, £2 1/2. 15 Frank Mills, 25s.
50 Chontales, £2 pd., 36s 10 Great Vor, £10 1/2.
75 Caegwyn, 20s. 6d. 20 Sweetland Crk., £2 1/2.
15 Colorado. 25 Gr. N. Laxey, £8 6d. 70 Tankerville, £18.
20 Chilver Moor, £2 1/2. 15 Mark Valley, £9 4s.
2 Carn Brea, £14 1/2. 10 Untd. Mexican, £3 1/2.
35 Don Pedro, £2. 50 No. Tankerville, 19s.
50 Drake Walls, 17s. 3d. 20 West Tankerville.
20 Plymhillmon, £1 16s 3 30 West Maria, 21s.
15 East Caradon, £1 1/2. 50 Perkins Beach, 38s.
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.

*SPECIAL BUSINESS in Bog, Pennerley, East Van, Caegwyn, Perkins Beach, Mineral Hill, Utah, Eberhardt, and Chontales.

Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England, E.C.

MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers: Bank of England.

MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE
BROKER, 19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.

MR. C. POWELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, STOCK AND SHARE
BROKER, 77, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Wheal Grenville, East Wheal Grenville, Treleigh Wood, Wheal Crebor, and West Caradon Mines specially recommended.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, JUN., STOCK AND
SHAREDEALER AND MINE AGENT, 5, WHITEHALL,
LONDON, S.W.

Some valuable hints as to the purchase of mining shares will be found in Mr. THOMPSON'S "Investment Circular" for July now ready; post free, price 6d.

MESSRS. A. W. THOMAS AND CO., 10, COLEMAN STREET,
E.C., MINING AGENTS, AND STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS.
Monthly Circular for July now ready; post free, 6d.

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, MINING ENGINEER, STOCK
AND SHAREDEALER, 224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.—I recommend the immediate purchase of shares in this company. The company is divided into 64 shares only, of £50 fully paid-up. Full particulars upon application to—

T. SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES WANTED in the FOLLOWING MINES:—

State the number and lowest price.
South Frances. Pendarves United. Buller.
New Seton. St. Ives Consols. Carn Brea.
OFFERS WANTED for the following:—
West Chilverton. Eclipse (300). East Van.
East Lovell. Van. Great Wheal Lovell.
Terras Tin. H. B. Rye, 77, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MESSRS. W. M. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C. (Established
17 years), have FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SHARES at prices annexed:—
20 Anglo-Argent., 17s. 30 East Seton, 27s.
30 Almada, 23s. 20 Polbreen, £2 19s. 3d.
20 Birdseye Crk., £2 12s. 25 Frank Mills, 24s.
50 Bog, £3 8s. 9d. 50 Great Retallack, 21s.
20 Chontales, £2 2s. 10 Great Vor, £11.
40 Caegwyn, 20s. 3d. 10 Roman Grav., £19.
1 Devon Consols, £10 13s. 20 Redmoor, 3s. 3d.
20 Don Pedro, £13 1/2 pm. 20 So. Herodfoot, 10s.
1 Dolcoath, £17. 20 North Croft, £7 6 3.
100 Excelsior, 4s. 20 New Lovell, 30s.
8 Eberhardt, £3 8s. 20 North Croft, £48. 9d.
10 Eclipse, 2s. 6d. 20 Rosewall Hill, 21s.
10 East Lovell, £13 2s. 20 So. Rom. Grav., £26. 6
10 East Van, £10 2s. 50 Sweetland Crk., £18 9.
20 E. Grenville, £5 8s 9d. 20 Sweetland, £4.
50 F. Pennerley, £4 6s. 20 West Aurora, £18.
50 F. Pennerley, £4 6s. 20 Wheal Margaret, £5 1/2.
50 Perkins Beach, 38s. 20 Wheal Uny, £9.
50 Perkins Beach, 38s. 25 Rhydatalog.

CAUTION.—The SYSTEM of ADVERTISING SHARES with PRICES AN-
NEXED offers the PUBLIC the BEST CRITERION of their REAL MARKET
VALUE; but is, doubtless, the BANE of FICTITIOUS quotations.

EARLY APPLICATIONS are SOLICITED for the following SHARES:—
50 Aberdaunder, 14s. 9d.; 200 Terras, 27s.; 20 East Llanguynog, £2 1/2.
W. M. and Co. strongly recommend at present prices North Pool, Utah, Wheal
Agr, Wheal Grenville, and Wheal Crebor shares.

WHAT PAYS BEST?—A PRACTICAL TREATISE UPON
INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN MINES.

W. MARLBOROUGH AND CO.,
29, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.
Post free Sixpence.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established
21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—

125 St. Agnes Consols; 2 Cook's Kitchen, £28; 20 Great Retallack, 20s.; 75 Bwch
Consols, 29s.; 10 Plymhillmon, 38s. 9d.; 3 West Chilverton, 20 1/2; 105 East Terras;
10 Blaen Caefan, 29s.; 50 Gwydir Park; 20 Polbreen, £3 3/4; 200 Vron, 18s. 3d.;
5 Treleigh Wood; 103 West Caradon, 19s. 3d.; 70 Wheal Crebor; 50 Perkins
Beach, 37s. 6d.; 2 Minera, £18; 50 Prince of Wales; 20 Frank Mills, 23s. 3d.;
20 East Van; 60 Wheal Agar, 24s.; 25 Wheal Grenville; 8 Providence, 300 So.
Vicente, 2s.; 200 Anglo-Argentine, 16s. 6d.; 120 Eclipse, 17s. 6d.; 250 Taquaril;

100 Sweetland Creek.

Let investors take the trouble to have Bwadraint Consols Mine, which I do

strongly recommend, inspected by some reliable and unbiased person, and I will
venture to say that such a report will be given of it as can be given of no other

mine in Wales as to position, prospects, or price.

SPECIAL BUSINESS in Fodder shares.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS, TANKERVILLE,
ROMAN GRAVELS.

Full particulars of these mines will be found in PETER WATSON'S
"WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF
CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c.," of Friday, July 14, No. 643, price 6d.
each, forwarded on application.

MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR, EVERY FRIDAY.—
LONDON DAILY RECORD, STOCK & SHARE LIST, Every Evening.
Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, E.C.

MR. W. H. CUELL, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Daily price-list on application.

Twenty-six Years' Experience.

MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines every evening (free).
References exchanged. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. G. D. SANDY, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Daily Price List on application.

MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at
net prices in every description of security.

Ninth Edition; post free for seven stamps.

HOW TO INVEST, AND WHAT TO SELECT:
THE CAPITALIST'S GUIDE.
Published by E. J. BARTLETT, 30, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.

MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-
DEALERS, 3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS,
LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—
20 Aberdaunder, 11s. 25 East Seton, £1 4s.
10 Anglo-Argent., 15 per cent. pret., fully paid, 18s. 6d.
20 Bog, £3 6s.
25 Caegwyn, 19s.
1 Carn Brea, £140.
1 Dolcoath, £180.
5 East Lovell, £13.
50 East Rhyltalog.

Messrs. W. DUNN and CO. refer with satisfaction to their hints of last week,
and still recommend for immediate purchase the mines then named, more par-
ticularly the first four, and Nos. 2 and 3 (for choice) of those four.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

MESSRS. EDWARD BREWIS AND CO.,
18 AND 19, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., are
in a position to treat with small or large capitalists and others requiring sound
Mining Shares on terms which lead to profitable results.

Respectable guarantees given of good faith.
Bankers: The Alliance Bank (Limited), London, E.C.

MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
34, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.
EAST LLANGYNOG MINE.—Mr. HENRY MANSELL having just returned to
London, after thoroughly inspecting this property, will be happy to afford every
information respecting its present condition and future prospects.
References exchanged.

A Daily List of Closing Prices sent to clients free on application.

JOHN LEAN, M.E., AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE
DEALERS, 5, AUSTINFRIARS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
We strongly advise the purchase of EAST LLANGYNOG shares for a great rise
in price. The agent confirms his previous report that hundreds of tons of lead
is discovered. This will be one of the greatest mines in the Principality, and
we believe the shares will go to £20 per share. We can offer 65 or any less per
cent if applied for at once at £3 each.

JOHN LEAN and Co., 5, Ainstifriars, London, E.C.

MR. JAMES STOCKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
SHARES FOR SALE—

20 W. Tankerville, £3 39 7 East Lovell, £14.
15 Pennerley, £4 1/2. 1 Minera, £164.
5 St. John del Rey, £3 24. 20 Carn Brea, £39.
30 Perkins Beach, 38s 9d. 20 So. Rom. Grav., £27 3
15 Llanguynog. 5 Eberhardt, £39. 25 W. Tankerville, £3 3 9
Bankers: London and Westminster (Established Twenty Years).

MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., 74, OLD BROAD
STREET, LONDON, E.C.
SHARES FOR SALE—

20 W. Tankerville, £3 39 7 East Lovell, £14.
15 Pennerley, £4 1/2. 1 Devon Consols, £105.
5 St. John del Rey, £3 24. 20 Utah, £8 pm.
30 Perkins Beach, 38s 9d. 20 So. Condurrow, £7 1/2.
15 Llanguynog. 5 Eberhardt, £39. 25 Mineral Hill, Deben-
tires, £2 prem.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

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Bankers: London and Westminster

THE WHITEHAVEN IRON MINES

(LIMITED)

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, by which the liability of every shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

Capital £95,000, in 9500 shares of £10 each.

For 4450 of which applications will be received by the directors.

Deposit: On application, £1 per share; on allotment, £3 per share. The balance payable as follows:—£2 on 1st September, 1871; £2 on 1st November, 1871; £2 on 1st January, 1872. With the option to subscribers of paying the whole amount of the shares on allotment, in which case dividends will be reckoned from the date of payment thereof.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Right Honourable the Earl of DEVON (Chairman of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, and of the Metropolitan District Railway), London—CHAIRMAN.

The Right Honourable Lord RUTHVEN, Freeland House, Bridge of Earn, N.B., Pavilion House, Hans Place, and Carlton Club, London, S.W.

Admiral the Honourable Sir HENRY KEPPEL, G.C.B., Winkfield, Bracknell, and United Service Club, London, S.W.

Sir L. P. HESKE (H. FLEETWOOD, Bart., of Fleetwood, North Lancashire, and Bodle's Club, London, S.W.

CHARLES KEMP DYER, Esq., of Lloyd's, Royal Exchange, London, E.C., Director of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, until its purchase by H.M. Government.

THOMAS PAGE, Esq., C.E., M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., the Adelphi, London, W.C.

BANKERS—The National Provincial Bank of England, London, E.C., and all its Branches.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Tompson, Pickering, Stylian, and Neilson, 4, Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

AUDITORS—Henry M. Leslie, Esq., General Manager, London and South Western Bank, London.

David S. Derry, Esq., Secretary, English and Foreign Credit Company, London.

OFFICES,—17, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

1.—The object of this company is to acquire and develop two very extensive Hematite Iron Ore Royalties in the county of Cumberland, covering an area of upwards of 6000 acres and containing veins of the rich red kidney and Whitehaven iron ores, yielding, according to analyses, 65 per cent. of metallic iron, and it is the opinion of practical men that when these mines are fully laid open the returns of ore will not be less than 230,000 tons per annum, at an average cost under existing arrangements of 9s. per ton, but this cost will be reduced to 8s. to 7s. per ton on the completion of the tramways. It is proposed to construct the present price of this class of ore, f.o.b. at the Cumberland ports, is from 16s. to 18s. and 20s. per ton, which on the estimated out-put would give the company a profit of from 70,000 to 100,000 a year.

2.—The iron mines of Cumberland, and particularly those in the Whitehaven district, are well known for the richness of their produce and the yearly increase in their returns of ore, which has risen from 225,229 tons in 1864 to 1,047,819 tons in 1869, and is believed to have been still greater in 1870. The proprietors of many of these mines have amassed immense fortunes, and are now realising large annual profits, as much, it is confidently stated, in some instances as 40,000, to 50,000 per annum.

3.—The mines to which reference is thus made are situated in the celebrated "Cleator Moor," "Frizington," and "Egremont" district, where the ore exists in the carboniferous limestone formation, and is found in beds or deposits varying from a few feet to more than twenty yards in thickness, containing almost inexhaustible masses of ore of the richest description. An instance may be quoted of the productive character of these deposits where (at the Hodbarrow iron mine) the returns of ore exceeded 100,000 tons in 1869, and will, it is stated, shortly increase to 250,000 tons. The owners pay a certain fixed rent of 15s. 0d. per annum.

4.—This class of hematite is also found in irregular masses in the mountain limestone, where veins of solid ore of the finest description and of great thickness and depth exist that may be worked and the ore extracted by means of adit levels or tunnels driven on the course of the veins from the base and at various points to the summit of the mountain, forming, in fact, a set of galleries by means of which the ore is got out and put down by trams and self-acting incline planes, and the mines effectively drained, no sinking nor any but the most simple and economical appliances being required.

5.—The properties to be acquired and developed by this company are of the mountain vein formation, and, as will be ascertained on a careful perusal of the report accompanying the prospectus, possess these natural facilities for cheap and extensive working. The properties referred to are—The Eskdale and Mitredale Iron Mines. 2.—The Floutern Tarn, Starling Dodd and Red Pike Mines. The first-mentioned—the Floutern—is situated between Eskdale and Mitredale, and is about 7 miles from the shipping port of Ravenglass, and covers an area of about 3000 acres. It is held on lease at the nominal dead rent of £20 per annum, and a royalty of 7d. per ton on all iron ore raised. The second—the Floutern Tarn, Starling Dodd and Red Pike—is situated on the northern slope of those mountains, and about midway between Hennisdale and Buttermere lakes, and covers an area of upwards of 3000 acres. It is held on lease at a nominal dead rent of £50 per annum, and a royalty of 1s. per ton on all iron ore raised.

6.—The Eskdale property is well situated for extensive working, being a very precipitous mountain range about 10,000 feet high, bounded by a dale on either side. The veins of iron ore, entering the mountain at right angles, passing through its centre to the valley on the other side, thus admitting of the easy extraction of the ore by means of adit levels, open galleries, and surface quarrying, and rendering unnecessary the usual expensive hauling and pumping machinery. The two veins already laid open are the "Bau Garth vein," near the western boundary, which is an open quarry is reported to be 20 feet wide, of rich red hematite, and the "Nab Gill" vein, near the eastern boundary as laid open at the top of the mountain, is reported to be 15 feet wide, of the richest description of the red kidney ore.

7.—The Eskdale property is well situated for extensive working, and the position of the veins of ore it contains will admit of a large force being employed to open the mines, and the ore may be brought out by light trams and incline planes, and at present conveyed partly by carts and partly by barge down the River E. to the port of Ravenglass, at a total estimated cost, including royalty and all expenses, of 9s. per ton; or by means of a tramway to be constructed from the mines to Ravenglass, the ground for which has been surveyed, and a tender made for its construction for £6000. The directors propose to take the necessary steps to carry out this work, and to lay open the mines on a large scale, and when both these objects are accomplished, which it is estimated will take 12 months to complete, engineers report that 100,000 tons of iron ore per annum may be raised and pit f.o.b. at Ravenglass at a cost of 5s. per ton, the selling price of iron from 16s. to 18s. per ton.

8.—The "Floutern Tarn," "Starling Dodd," and "Red Pike," property possesses great natural advantages for working on an extensive scale by means of adit levels, being nearly 2000 feet high to the summit of the mountains, and as the iron can be traced cropping out at surface, these levels may be driven on the course of the veins, during the progress of which returns of ore can be made. The bearing of the veins of ore in this property is north and south, and at "Floutern," mineral agents who have examined the vein laid open there report it to be of massive proportions, and admitting of a large force being employed. In addition to this there are other veins reported to be as yet only partially laid open at "Starling Dodd," the "Waterfalls," and "Red Pike," the latter mountain having, it is stated, derived its name from the veins of red hematite which it contains.

9.—The mode of developing this property will be similar to that pursued at Eskdale, consisting of tunnelling and open quarrying, and the ore will be brought down by means of self-acting incline planes or jigger lines, and conveyed by carts to a station on the Whitehaven and Egremont Railway, and thence to Whitehaven Port, where it can be put free on board at an estimated cost of about 9s. 6d. per ton; but the directors propose to construct a tramway from a point near the mines (communicating with the self-acting incline planes or "jigger lines") to a station on the Whitehaven and Egremont Railway, a distance of about 3½ miles, the route for which has been surveyed, and a tender made for its construction for the sum of £4375, which would reduce to cost of carriage about 4s. per ton. The directors are informed that this line is to be commenced by other parties at an early date, in which event it will be unnecessary for them to take the work in hand, but otherwise they propose to carry it out.

10.—This property is in the district of the celebrated Knockmurnion Mines, and the Cleator Moor, Frizington, and Egremont Mines, from which such fabulous profits have been obtained during the last 10 years, and an engineer who has examined this range states—"That for quantity and the ease with which it can be dug from the several deposits, this range has no parallel in either Cumberland or Lancashire. It would be difficult to exaggerate this mountain wealth." He states that—"There are two kinds of ore, the pudding and the blast ore," the pudding ore selling at from 18s. to 20s. per ton, and the blast ore 13s. to 16s. per ton, f.o.b. The directors are advised that when these mines are fairly opened, and other necessary works carried out, which may be completed in 12 months, 100,000 tons to 120,000 tons of ore per annum may be raised at a cost previously named.

11.—In comparing these extensive and valuable properties with the iron mines of Cumberland now being wrought, and returning such enormous profits to the proprietors, it may be useful to call attention to the following facts:—

First.—The mines to be worked by the company cover an area of upwards of 6000 acres, are intersected with veins of rich ore which are considered practically inexhaustible, and they are held on nominal terms, the total certain and fixed rents for the whole being but £70 per annum, merging into royalties of 7d. and 1s. per ton respectively on the ores raised, while

Second.—The existing iron mines now being worked vary in extent, being from 10 to 150 acres, each mine requiring a large outlay in the first instance, and expensive engines, machinery, and appliances to continue their regular working, and are subject to heavy fixed rents and royalties, amounting in one case to £15,000 a year rent, and royalties up to 1s. per ton on the ore raised, yet, notwithstanding these heavy burdens, profits of from £40,000 to £50,000 per annum are obtained from them.

12.—Considering, therefore, the extent and importance of the properties to be developed by this company, the facilities for their cheap and extensive working, and the nominal terms on which they are held, and taking into account also the demand for this class of hematite which takes the highest position in the production of Bessemer steel, and the best iron brands, the directors have confidence in placing a large investment before the public. This is a class of investment hitherto little known to the public investor, arising from the fact that the enormous profits derived from working Cumberland iron mines have been retarded exclusively by the local ironmasters.

13.—An agreement has been entered into, dated the 15th day of February, 1871, under which the company obtains possession of the mines, in consideration of an allotment of five thousand and fully paid-up shares in the company, and a payment of fifteen thousand pounds in money. This agreement has been carried into effect, so far that a deed of trust has been executed in favour of the company, under which possession of the mines has been obtained, an allotment of the shares made by the company on the 19th day of May, 1871, and preliminary

operations commenced; these documents, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, may be inspected at the company's office.

14.—A careful perusal of the reports by intending investors is invited. Prospects and forms of application for shares may be obtained from the bankers and at the offices of the company, where fair samples and analyses of the iron ore may be inspected, and every information respecting the company obtained. London, 17, Gracechurch-street, E.C., 12th July, 1871.

SOUTH WALES PEAT AND PEAT CHARCOAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 4000 Shares of £5 each.

£1 payable on application, and £4 on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. IRWIN, Esq., 10, Nottingham-place, W.

J. J. HAYS, Esq., Hertfordshire, Herts.

JOHN IMRAY, Esq., C.E., 28, Great George-street, Westminster.

THOMAS PAGE, Esq., F.R.G.S., 3, Adelphi-terrace.

WM. WHIELDON, Esq., 190, Westmister-bride-road, S.E., Engineer.

SOLICITOR—THOS. H. HARRISON, Esq., 14, Angel-court, London.

AUDITORS—Messrs. SALTON and MILLS, 25, Rood-lane, E.C.

BANKERS—THE IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, London.

SECRETARY—MR. RICHARD FOULKES.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—14, ANGEL COURT, THROGMORTON STREET.

This company is formed to purchase the lease of the Peat Works, on the estate of Fforest Dwn, in the county of Glamorgan, situated near the important towns of Neath, Swansea, and Cardiff, in the centre of the charcoal-consuming district, and to manufacture peat charcoal according to the patented processes of Mr. J. H. Hays and others.

The great difficulty that has hitherto attended peat operations has been the want of a regular supply of dry peat for carbonising and other purposes; this has been attained by Mr. Hays's patented invention for drying peat at all seasons of the year.

The use of peat charcoal are so numerous and well known that they are not alluded to in detail here, further than to say they afford a constant demand for any supply that can be relied on.

The report of the engineers employed on behalf of the directors gives the estimate of the cost of the machinery and plant necessary for the proposed works at the sum of £7782, and the net profit for the same at the sum of £494; this will allow a profit of nearly 25 per cent. on the nominal capital of the company, calculating the charcoal as of the value of 5s. per ton, but from the certificate of Mr. Benjamin Fothergill a much greater return may reasonably be looked for.

The price to be paid for the purchase of the lease and licensed to use the several patents is the sum of £8000, £1000 to be paid in cash and £7000 in fully paid-up shares in the company. An agreement, bearing date the 8th day of June, on these terms has been entered into between Isaac Simpson, of the one part, and Richard Foulkes, as trustee on behalf of the company, of the other part.

Prospects may be obtained from the secretary at the company's office, where also may be seen the Articles of Association and agreement and reports.

SOUTH WALES PEAT AND PEAT CHARCOAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be RECEIVED after WEDNESDAY next, the 19th Inst., for TOWN OR COUNTRY. By order, R. FOULKES, Secretary.

Temporary Offices, 14, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, July 14, 1871.

WALES.

THE TALIESSEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, with Limited Liability.

Capital £30,000, in 6000 Shares of £5 each.

Deposit £1 per share to be paid on application, and £1 10s. on allotment.

Call of £1 per share 1st February, 1872.

Shareholders have the option of paying up their shares in full, and can have their receipts exchanged for share warrants to bearer.

In case of no allotment being made, the deposits will be returned in full.

Should a smaller number of shares be allotted than are applied for, the balance of the amount deposited will be credited towards the sum due on allotment.

DIRECTORS.

N. W. J. STRODE, Esq., Camden Park, Chislehurst, and the Albany, Plaistow.

JAMES SYDNEY STOPFORD, Esq., 3, Halkin-place, Belgrave-square.

WALTER L. GRANVILLE, Esq., Ivy House, Hampton Court.

EDMOND BURKE, Esq., 85, Avenue-lane, Regent's Park.

AUDITOR—E. P. BOWELL, Esq., 60, Gracechurch-street.

TENANTS.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, and NORTH AND SOUTH WALES BANK.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. BANNISTER and ROBINSON, Rectory House, Martin's-lane, E.C., CONSULTING ENGINEER AND MANAGER.

T. RANDOLPH MELLOR, Esq., Civil Engineer, 34, London Wall, Moorgate-street.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, OFFICES.

RECTORY HOUSE, MARTIN'S LANE, CANNON STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of acquiring, working, and developing the Taliesin Silver-Lead Mines, near the village of Taliesin, on the high road from Aberystwith to Machynlleth, in Cardiganshire, from both of which places it is distant about nine miles. The property lies about one mile from the Aberystwith and Welsh Coast Railway, and three miles from the shipping port of Aberdovey. The seat comprises an area of nearly 150 acres, held under lease for 27 years from June 24, 1868, from Sir Pryse Pryse, Bart., at a royalty of 1s.-14s. free from any dead rent.

The mines are in the well-known lead mining district of North Cardiganshire, long celebrated for the rich metallic character of the ground, which produces lead ore containing a large percentage of silver; the average price obtained during four years working being £15 per ton for the lead ore.

This property has been carefully examined and reported upon by T. Randolph Mellor, Esq., the consulting engineer, who has made a thorough survey of the estate, both above and below ground. It has also been specially examined by Capt. John Paul, of Cwrt Brynog, Goginan, who has resided many years in the neighbourhood, and who is well acquainted with the mines; and by William Skewles, Esq., the eminent mining engineer, of Tavistock, Devon. Extracts from their reports are annexed hereto, and the full reports, with plans and sections of the mines, can be seen at the offices of the company, where all further information may be obtained.

There are no less than 10 distinct ledges visible on the surface of the seat, but only two of them have been worked upon to any extent, and at adit level, where large quantities of silver-lead ore have been taken away, proving beyond doubt the rich character of the veins. Levels have been driven for more than 200 fms. at 17 fms. below adit, and the ledge between these levels is almost intact, and ready for immediate working. It is now intended to develop these workings, and also to open out the mine at greater depths.

The directors desire to draw particular attention to the following extract from their engineer's report:—"These workings will yield from 15 cwt. to 2 tons of ore per fathom, but in the following estimates of the result of the working of the mine I have taken the moderate average of 1 ton only, and at that rate the profit will be sufficient, after providing for wear and tear and renewals, to pay a dividend of 25 per cent. on the paid-up capital. If, however, the mines are opened out as proposed, there is no doubt on my mind that the quantity of lead will be found in much greater proportion."

The directors have carefully examined the estimates made by their engineer of the expenditure required for working and developing the mines, and of the income to be expected therefrom, which are based upon the calculation of 1 ton only of ore per fathom, and they have satisfied themselves that the working of the mines at the present level will yield immediately a fair profit, whilst by vigorously extending and developing the property at lower levels, which may be done within the estimates, the mines will, they believe, under proper management, become as valuable as any in this well-known district, and prove a highly remunerative investment.

The directors have made arrangements for the general management of the undertaking for a percentage of 10 per cent. on the net profits.

A contract has been entered into, dated the 20th June, 1871, between Edmund Burke, Esq. and the company, for the acquisition by the company of all rights and interests in the mines, together with all the machinery, pumps, buildings, and other materials on the premises, for the sum of £15,000; of which £10,000 is to be paid in fully paid up shares, and £5000 in cash, out of which latter sum all charges for preliminary expenses incurred in the establishment of the company are to be paid. Mr. Burke has agreed to forego any dividend on half the above shares (viz., £5000) for the first three years, unless the net profits of the company shall amount to 10 per cent. per annum on the whole paid-up capital of the company during that period.

Prospects and forms of application may be obtained at the office of the company, Rectory House, Martins-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

London, 6th July, 1871.

The following is a copy of the Memorandum of Association of the company.

The Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867. Company limited by shares.

One reason why he should support the amendment was because there was in it an absence of any language to offend the susceptibilities of any gentleman. They had had contention *ad nauseam*, the result of which had been worse than nothing; but in Mr. Learoyd they had an advocate for doing something, and doing it properly. He (Mr. Kelly) was pleased to hear the tone which Mr. Learoyd had adopted, for up till now they had little of that high tone, and if the resolution was rejected he hoped the opposing shareholders would show their sense of honour by submitting to the decision without further agitation. (Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said the main question before the meeting had been quite sufficiently discussed to render any lengthened remarks from him unnecessary. More or less the purport of the requisition was a want of confidence in the board, arising it had been said from different things, but no one had ventured to say it was not an honourable board, nor that they were not now trying to do the best for the company; the utmost that had been said was that a section of the shareholders held a different notion to that entertained by the board as to the mode to be adopted in the development of the property. Of course every shareholder had a perfect right to have an opinion upon the matter, but he would say that it was possible for a large body of shareholders to come to a united decision upon such a question. He unhesitatingly said it was impossible, and it was for this reason that the present board was appointed. The board had considered it, and the very proposal now so strongly advocated by the requisitionists—but upon far more favourable terms than those now spoken of—was brought before the meeting by this very board, and those who then opposed it were now bringing it forward. That sort of opposition was not healthy. (Hear, hear.) They were now asked to appoint someone to manage their affairs who would supersede the present responsible board. It was not only an insult, but one which no one of spirit could tolerate. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, the directors again came before the shareholders to know definitely whether or not they possessed the confidence of the majority of the shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was then put, which was declared carried by a show of hands. A poll was demanded, but upon it being stated that the proxies in favour of the directors (irrespective of their own votes) represented 22,018 against 12,413 shares, the demand for a poll was withdrawn. It was mentioned that a great many voting papers in favour of the directors arrived at the office on the previous day, but they had not been included in the number recorded, because they were not lodged at the company's offices the required time before the meeting.

Mr. Thompson was elected a director.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

EBERHARDT AND AURORA MINING COMPANY.

The annual meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Wednesday, Mr. E. L. J. RIDSDALE, F.G.S., Assayer to H.M.'s Mint, in the chair.

Mr. A. CRITCHETT (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The report of the directors stated that, owing to the unexpected delay in the completion of the wireway, they are unable to announce the result of one month's work accomplished by the 60-stamp mill, which was erected to develop the resources of the mines included in the original scheme. The difficulties caused by the severity of the weather have been surmounted, as a telegram was received on May 20 reporting the starting of the wireway and 60-stamp mill. The directors will propose to pay an *ad interim* dividend of 12. per share, which will have been earned exclusively by the 10-stamp mill in the six months ending June 30, from ore extracted from the Ward Beecher Mine; this will absorb 23,500⁰, being at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum on the entire capital of the company, including the last issue of shares. In consequence of the severe illness of Mr. Phillips, the company's manager, who is ordered to San Francisco to establish his health, the directors have not yet received detailed accounts to present to the proprietors. The directors will also propose to the shareholders that dividends be henceforth paid quarterly, the first to be payable in October.

An extract from the sub-manager's letter, dated June 4, states that all work done to May 1 has been performed for the future benefit of the mines of the company, and only enough ore shipped to run the small mill—that is, the Oasis, at Sherman-town, the receipts from which have been very satisfactory, and have enabled us to open and develop the mines, and get in a large amount of necessary and valuable supplies, as well as to assist in the heavy outlay incurred in the construction of the wire tramway. The Oasis shows a profit of \$100,432 to May 1. I have no doubt that the next 12 months' operations will show that all our heavy disbursements have not been made in vain, as our mines are all looking well, our pulp assays well, and the International Mill is now working well. Our only difficulty is to get the wire tramway in first-class order, which I hope to be able to do in a short time, as I am daily overcoming all obstacles and difficulties connected with it.

The Ward Beecher Mine is looking very well. The pulp (that is, first-class) sent to the Oasis mill averages \$140 for May. The good ore shows no signs of diminishing, and looks well for the future.

The Aurora Consolidated Mines are looking well, and the second-class ore shipped to new mill assays \$35. There is now, since my winter's developments, a very large amount of good milling ore in sight, and over two-thirds of our ground, that from the surface down, a pick has never been driven into—in fact, virgin ground. It will be the mine in the future, and as soon as I get a full force of miners at work I will commence to open new ground.

The Eberhardt Mine shows a large amount of second-class ore, but as yet no first-class; it will require much time to develop the mine thoroughly. I feel confident that I shall soon make the wire tramway as good a success as the mines and mills.

The CHAIRMAN said the delay in sending out the accounts had arisen from the fact that the statements had not then arrived from America; therefore, the board was limited to an account of the London expenses only, the issuing of the American accounts being postponed to the next quarterly dividend, which the directors hoped to be able to declare in October. (Hear, hear.) At the meeting in April they anticipated that their great 60-stamp mill would have been at work during the month, and also the wire tramway; and his hope was that at this time they would have been able to declare a dividend, not only out of the profits earned by the Oasis Mill, but also the International Mill. At the time of that meeting a telegram was received, stating that the large mill would be running on April 10, but the climate was at that time very much against them, there being 6 feet of snow on the ground; the consequence was the great mill did not begin to run till May, and they were now only able to declare a dividend from the profit realised by the Oasis Mill, for although the International Mill had realised an estimated profit of \$60,000 during June the money had not been received, the "clean up" not taking place till July 7. Therefore, those profits would have to be carried towards the next dividend. The directors could not but congratulate the shareholders upon the results of the Oasis Mill, and on the purchase of the Ward Beecher Mine. That mine was purchased in December, and the Oasis Mill had been running on its ore alone; and taking the results up to the end of May only—five months from the time the purchase was made—the profit had been 25,000⁰ from a property which cost only 10,000⁰. There could be no shareholder who would not be satisfied with such results. The chief results for which the company was originally established—those expected to be realised by the International Mill—must be delayed till next quarter. The telegram just received stated that the International Mill would return a profit of 12,000⁰ for June. By referring to the report it would be seen that Mr. G. Attwood states that the International Mill was "shut down" for a week, so that this 12,000⁰ could only refer to the running for three weeks, and only upon second-class ore, in order to fill up the chinks always to be found in new machinery. He must confess he did not expect anything like that return, knowing, as he did, the mill was running only upon low-grade ore, as would be seen by the report sent to each shareholder. Three weeks' running having produced 12,000⁰, they might fairly add one-fourth more, which would make 15,000⁰, equal to 180,000⁰ per annum, or 87. per share per year in dividends. (Hear, hear.) As that was being accomplished from second-class ore the result, he was sure, must be quite satisfactory, and no doubt there was still the prospect of a great increase. (Hear, hear.) As to the state of their mines, many people thought that what the directors said was naturally of a favourable character, and therefore looked upon it with some degree of suspicion. He would not, therefore, give the directors' opinion, but would read an extract from a White Pine paper, the editor of which was not likely to have any interest in the mine, although keeping himself conversant with facts in connection with the district. Referring to the state of the mines, the Editor says:

"The North Aurora is looking splendidly, with an immense body of ore in sight—making openings preparatory to a large increase of the working force. It is the opinion of many well posted practical miners that the North Aurora contains the largest body of ore ever found on Treasure Hill." That was only one of their mines, and he thought with equal satisfaction the meeting would hear that the Ward Beecher Mine was also looking well. The Editor says:—

"The immense bodies of ore in the Ward Beecher Mine seem scarcely to have been scratched yet. In every chamber, drift, and opening the eye is greeted by immense banks of rich ore. No person can say as to the extent of the deposits, but the ore in sight is promised to be sufficient to keep the 60 stamps of the International Mill running for six months." He was not prepared to guarantee the truth of everything he read, but it was a very curious fact that all their information was to the effect that as they were opening up this mine it was getting richer and richer. The original owners were very poor men, and worked Eberhardt by only following down the very rich pipe of ore, because they had not capital enough to open out the immense body of ore. He must confess that during the last six months his confidence in the permanence of these mines had very much increased. There seemed to be at North Aurora and Ward Beecher an enormous deposit of this very rich ore, that from the latter yielding from \$120 to \$140 and \$160 per ton, the present results being equal to a dividend of 22. per share, if worked as the Ward Beecher Mine alone. At Eberhardt time was required for development—there was an enormous body of second-class ore, which they were keeping for the

30-stamp mill for the wet crushing process, and the richer ore for dry crushing, the Oasis mill being kept for the rich ore from the Ward Beecher. With regard to the wire tramway, he had no doubt it would be a great success—they had to contend against enormous difficulties arising from the configuration of the country. There was great peculiarity; they had to run up an altitude of over 24 miles to their mill, in consequence of which the difference of temperature caused such an expansion and contraction of the wire as to cause it to hang in one place, and to be tight in another. There had been great difficulty in grappling with this phenomenon, which was unique; and in order to remove the difficulty they had sent out the right-hand man of the patentee, Mr. Hodgson, who had no doubt whatever that the difficulty would be easily overcome. The tramway worked well enough, and was bringing down 120 tons of ore per day, but in consequence of the declivity the boxes ran so rapidly that they often struck against the posts, and turned out some of the rich ores. But for the present they were carting the richer ores, and using the tramway for the poorer. He was satisfied that the man sent out would cause the tramway to run perfectly. In the first instance, they did not send out a first-class engineer, for they did not want to spend so much money; but it now appeared the best way to grapple with the difficulty was to send out the best men they could find to put it all right. They had had information to the effect that it was now running very well, and quite sufficient to supply the mill; but still it was quite as well to see that it worked perfectly. The directors had been bothered very much to purchase other properties, but the fact was an amount of caution was necessary in buying any property in that district. Very few paid, unless they happened to be chloride ores, which was a guarantee of permanence. Most of the other mines had to chlorodize their ores first, and then amalgamate them. Mr. Melville Attwood had examined one of the properties which had been offered to the directors, but Mr. Attwood was of opinion that the company already owned quite sufficient undeveloped mineral property, and that it would be unwise to think of purchasing any more. That was quite in accordance with the directors' views—they had a magnificent property, and they did not want to dilute their profits. (Hear, hear.) He then moved that the report of the directors and accounts be received and adopted, and that a dividend of 12. per share be declared. —Mr. DIBBLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. T. G. TAYLOR asked if the shareholders were to understand that the 12,000⁰ were the estimated earnings of the International Mill alone? —The CHAIRMAN said the directors telephoned to send the estimated profits for June from the International Mill, and the reply was that the estimated profit for June amounted to 12,000⁰, therefore the directors were unable at present to say whether it was the profit from the International Mill alone, or from both mills; but under any circumstances, knowing that the International Mill was running only three weeks, and upon crude ore, it was perfectly satisfactory.

The report and accounts were received and adopted, and a dividend of 12. per share was declared.

The CHAIRMAN said there were three directors who retired, but being eligible, offered themselves for re-election.

The retiring directors were re-elected.

The CHAIRMAN said the next motion had reference to the remuneration to the directors—that was a question that must be left to the shareholders.

A SHAREHOLDER said he was a large shareholder, and as an evidence of the able and arduous way in which the Chairman and directors had worked for the benefit of the shareholders, they had only to refer to the fact that they had pre-chased the Ward Beecher Mine for 10,000⁰. In December, and that it had already yielded a profit of 25,000⁰. He proposed that their remuneration for the ensuing year shall be at the rate of 5 per cent. upon the amount of dividend paid.

The proposition being duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. HAGGARD thanked the shareholders on behalf of himself and the other directors re-elected for the honour conferred upon them in re-electing them, and they would give the best attention to their interests. He hoped that after next year some one from amongst the shareholders would be willing to take his place, as the purposes for which the company had been established—that of crushing 100 tons of ore daily by the 60-stamp mill—had not yet been carried out, on account of the delays of the completion of the tramway, and which work accomplished was computed at yielding \$20 a ton profit upon 300 working days in the year, and assuming the ores averaged \$40 per ton. He was willing to remain on the direction, hoping to see these results verified when the 60-stamp mill shall have been in full operation. A reference to the London accounts will show that the dividend proposed to be paid stands to the credit of the company at the bankers. Mr. Haggard then read extracts from Mr. G. Attwood's letter, dated June 19, which gave the pulp assay at the Oasis Mill at \$145, the pulp at the large mill in the dry stamp \$30 per ton, and the wet stamp \$44; the large mill was not yet working more than 80 tons per day. From a letter in the *Miners Journal* it would appear that a survey has been made for a railway from Elko to Hamilton: as the success of the company turns at all points upon science, this railway will work most beneficially for the company in many ways; it would bring competition in labour, and as they pay \$3¹/₂ per day wages that would be a material feature. Then, again, they would probably get coal, and when it was considered that for every ton of ore crushed by the Oasis Mill there is expended cordwood to the extent of over \$4 per ton of ore crushed, there is room for much saving of outlay. Before concluding he should like to pass some eulogium upon Mr. G. Attwood. He is managing everything in the absence of Mr. Phillips (who is, however, expected shortly)—the mines, the wireway, and the two mills are all at this moment under his sole management; he has never complained of his hard work, nor has he boasted of what he has accomplished, and they hearty thanks were due to him for his energetic perseverance in attending to the company's interests in all directions.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to a question, stated that the Eberhardt Mine had been sunk to a depth of 260 ft., and the Ward Beecher 70 ft. He believed the whole of the ground was saturated with this chloride of silver. It might be taken as a rule that the two classes of mines in which they could not go very wrong were—argentiferous galena, when they happened to be rich, and chloride ores, when they happened to have a good quantity of them, and when the "ley" averaged a tolerably decent figure.

Messrs. Slater and J. A. Hale were re-elected auditors.

The CHAIRMAN said as he was entering the room he was met by a perfect stranger—Mr. Nelson, who had just returned from the mines. Mr. Nelson said he was a practical miner, and had been down in their mines. He (the Chairman) said that he wished Mr. Nelson had not left the room, because what he had described would have come with much greater force from Mr. Nelson than it could possibly from him (the Chairman). Mr. Nelson did not hold a share in the company, but had been a miner in the district 30 years. He gave a most favourable account of the body of ore which was being developed in these mines, and was much of his (the Chairman's) opinion that if chloride ores did not pay nothing else would, and he said more about the Ward Beecher than he (the Chairman) cared to repeat; at any rate, he said the ore would yield \$200 and \$300 per ton, and that their minimum value was \$100 to \$120. Seeing that their original calculation of profit was calculated upon \$40 per ton, he was quite convinced the shareholders would be satisfied with the dividend. (Hear.)

Mr. PEERLESS (a director) said that when he was upon the property he went down the Richmond shaft in Eberhardt, to a depth of 290 ft., at which depth he found rich ore, yielding from \$40 to \$60. A great portion of the rich ores were found nearly upon the surface; some had yielded as much as \$14,000 per ton. There had been taken about \$14,000,000 across the mountain roads.

A resolution was passed authorising the directors to pay quarterly dividends.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, and also to the secretary.—The proceedings then terminated.

GENERAL BRAZILIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, Mr. H. HAYMEN in the chair.

Mr. DAWSON (the managing director) read the notice convening the meeting, and the resolution to be submitted to the meeting for increasing the capital of the company to 200,000⁰ by the issue of 50,000⁰ worth of 15 per cent. preference shares. The deficiency, if any, in one year to be made up out of the profits of future years.

The CHAIRMAN said that they had come before the shareholders to receive their authority or otherwise for raising additional capital. Some shareholders seemed to think that further capital should not be raised, but he certainly did not know how they could come to that conclusion. There had been an opinion started by some one that the company ought to have paid dividends before this, but he would remind them that in the original report of Captain Treloar, which was dated 1868, it was stated that in about 3¹/₂ years time they might have these works finished so as to realise large profits. He did say, it was true, that they might meet with gold in a year or eighteen months, but this was mentioned merely as a probability to be hoped for. The company was formed in July 1868, and he was sure that every shareholder would admit that it was fair to assume that Capt. Treloar based his calculations from the time of commencing operations. Now, upon the formation of the company, they instructed Messrs. J. Moore and Co., of Rio, the representatives of Messrs. Bramley-Moore and Co., of Liverpool, that when all titles had been legally certified they were to pay over the purchase money, and it was confidently anticipated when Capt. Treloar and the staff left this country that very little time would elapse before they would have obtained possession, and been in full work on the mine. Instead of this the agents were not satisfied with the deeds, and in consequence the directors had to ask one of their colleagues to go to Brazil, and Capt. Treloar was equally anxious that the company's title should be perfect, and Capt. Treloar was sure they were only exercising that due amount of caution absolutely necessary in not authorising the company's agents to part with the money until they were satisfied with the validity of the title. One year was thus lost, so that a year or eighteen months still remained before the time mentioned in Capt. Treloar's report. The delay of one year had led to loss, because the staff were out in Brazil, although the company were not in a position to commence operations. If during the driving of the adits they had found fresh shoots of gold they might have carried on the undertaking without requiring additional capital, but as it was further capital was necessary. They should recollect that they had really three large properties, although under one management, and that, therefore, the capital was not at all excessive. As many might wish to put questions upon the matter, he would merely move the

resolution, observing that the preference shares would in the first instance be offered rateably to the present shareholders.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired how the amount was to be called up?—Mr. SLATER would have wished to hear the Chairman's own opinion as to how they were progressing. Of course if the money were required for the mine it must be raised, but he thought the shareholders would like to know how they were going on. —Mr. BURNAND thought the Chairman should explain what had been done, and what was to be done in the future. He supposed that when the money now to be raised was gone, the gold they would get would not be equal to what they had taken out of their own pockets. —Mr. ATRELL suggested that if it were a *bona fide* concern they would not require to offer 15 per cent. for money.

The CHAIRMAN thought that some of the proprietors were under a misapprehension. It was but two months since they were furnished with a full balance-sheet and report, and his statement at the last meeting was that if they did not come upon some pockets of gold they would require more money. As to the question of his making a statement, he could only say that the proprietors were supplied with copies of all reports as soon as they were received, so that they had the same facilities for judging of the position of the property as the directors. Mr. Atrell had suggested that the money ought to be raised at less than 15 per cent., but he did not know any mining company that could obtain more favourable terms. As to the calling up of the amount on the new shares, there would probably be 2s. per share payable on allotment, with subsequent calls of 1s., 2s., or 3s. per share as required.

The motion was agreed to, a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminating the proceedings.

[The Meetings of other companies are published in this day's Supplement.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

SCIENCE—THE VAN, THE QUEEN, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—What a blessing is the press, one of the greatest luxuries of life, so thoroughly enjoyable to those who know how to appreciate it. I have a grievance to narrate, and it refers to the above mine—the Van! I give this publicity in order to assist a man of invention, who has done his best, and thrown in his mite at least, to assist in the cause of science—mining's great desideratum.

Some months since I was induced to assist Mr. C. F. Collom, of Calstock, in taking out a patent of his own invention for the dressing of ores, especially the very low-class ores that hitherto have been thrown away as useless. One of the machines has been erected at the Gem Mine, near Tavistock, and is highly spoken of in the reports of a dozen or more mining agents, including Mr. Symons, the agent to the Duchy of Cornwall. According to Mr. Collom's account, each machine, which costs only 50*l.*, will net a clear profit above every other known machine of 2*l.* per annum in working the commonest tin slimes; however, this is a mere bagatelle compared to what he says can be done at the Van. Now, as a tontine readers, particularly the lucky shareholders. Mr. Collom has, at my request, visited the Van, and from the quantity and the richness of the slime that is there thrown on one side, and but for this patient would be almost valueless, he declares that he could add 100*l.* per month (one thousand pounds!) additional profit. Some people think, and rightly too, that mining is somewhat speculative, and only to be exceeded in risk by the mad attempts made in the improvements of science. No doubt that the two are costly undertakings, but what is to be said of a lode, many feet wide, almost solid lead. Bah! It is about as much a speculation as the great worry of mind and amount of brain required to work it. I am really inclined to believe more strongly than ever that an ordinary mining man can work a rich mine, but that it requires real talent to keep afloat a poor one, and at last bring it to wealth.

There is no excuse whatever for any person representing the Van to be allowed to indulge in remarks at the possible loss of money in endeavouring to reclaim the 100*l.* per month thrown into the swine, or at the very least laying idle as before Mr. Collom left for Wales I offered to not only allow the machine to be used free of royalty, but to put my hand in my own pocket and to pay the entire cost of its erection. O course, I have an object in view. The 100*l.* per month profit I care not to share, although such an amount would almost lead one to humble himself, and ask to be allowed to pick up the crumbs that fall from the rich man's table. I am out of pocket by this patent some 60*l.*, patents having been taken out not only for England, but almost every foreign country, and it is my desire to test the machine to its full extent in a thoroughly practical manner. No doubt the opportunity, and will either make or mar the invention.

Through the kindness of Mr. Battersby, Mr. Collom received a letter of introduction to Capt. Williams; but I am far from satisfied, and always like to go to the fountain head at once. A promise has been made by Capt. Williams that the matter shall be considered at a future date, tantamount to a man of business, blended with politeness, showing an obnoxious visitor to the door. If there is wealth lying idle at the Van the shareholders may as well have the benefit of it, and if it turns out to be the delusion of Mr. Collom's there will be a harm done, save that I shall awake and find my interest in the patent, calculated by me to be worth 60,000*l.*, is all a myth, and the only real substance in the matter the discovery that the Van is 60*l.* Net, I am quite aware that this letter is not likely to make things more pleasant upon the Van, mine itself, for the erection of the machine, but that I need not, my path so far has never been strewn with roses. Mining men should remember that there is a season for all things. Now is the appointed time, as a few months hence the frosty weather will most likely take charge of the slimes, and even Collom's bubble would for the time have no command over them. I have more to say, but time will not permit.

One word about the QUEEN: 10

of water, and in a few days I shall have it cut into, in order to prove its character and value. The 24 fm. level is now in the same run of ground, and the lode is precisely of the same character as it was in the 12 fm. level just before we discovered the ore, and here we may reasonably expect a speedy improvement. The sump from the 12 fm. level has been communicated with the 24, and has given the necessary ventilation, and we have commenced a stope from the end of same, which is yielding good lead and blende.

The stope above the 12 fm. level is without change to notice, but the ore seems to lengthen eastward as it rises towards the adit. I am pleased to say the prospects of the mine are more encouraging than they ever were before.

CWM. VRON.—(Special Report).—R. Northey, July 12: Having recently had some business in the district of your mine I again visited it, and am pleased to say that since I saw it in November last it has very much improved. Judging from the appearances of the lode in the adit and 12 fathom level, I then recommended driving the 24 fm. westward, and from the steady prosecution of these points the mine is now laid open to a far greater extent, and the character of the lode has greatly improved at the increased depth. In the 36, or deepest level, the lode is very strong and encouraging, letting out large quantities of water, and altogether giving indications of greater productiveness than in the levels above; this point also I'd be pleased to get under the runs of ore westward. I should also recommend continuing the 24 westward, which is now well ventilated by winze just communicated with the 12, and judging from the upper levels this is likely to lay open profitable stoping ground. Looking at the improving character of the lode in depth, the position of the property in a district so exceedingly productive, and judging from analogy, I should recommend the vigorous prosecution of the mine in depth and extent. Your able manager, Capt. Kitto, afforded me every facility in making my inspection.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, July 11: There is no alteration whatever worthy of notice in any of our underground operations since we reported on them last week, for the shareholders' meeting.

DEEP LEVEL.—July 12: In the 120 yard level, west of Trustee's shaft, on the new vein, the ground is at present disordered, but we hope soon to get through this and reach a more productive lode. The tribute pitch below this level, 20 yards east of the present end, is in a lode 4 feet wide, worth 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 160 yard level, west of the sump-winze, at Trustee's shaft, the vein is 4 feet wide, composed of clay and sand, and producing good solid stones of lead ore. The 160 yard level, east of the sump-winze, is in a lode 5 ft. wide, producing good solid lumps of lead ore. The 146 yard level, north of north shaft, on Pantyfrith vein, is in a lode about 14 in. wide, yielding 14 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

DOLWEN.—John Davis, July 12: The adit level is advancing by six men, at 100s. per fathom; no change in the value of the lode. We shall now proceed with the dressing-floors, and below the 40-ft. wheel shall require a 14-ft. wheel to work fitter, and below that again an 8-ft. wheel to work the round bouldles.

EARL CHIVERTON.—R. Southey, July 8: We have a good lode in our stope going east in the 40, and we are dressing some very good lead from the same place. We are also daily expecting lead in the 50, and the channel of ground that we are driving through holds out splendid indications for our future prospects.

EAST DOLWEN.—J. Davis, July 12: The men are progressing satisfactorily in the cross cut, which is now in 25 fms.

EAST PLYNLIMMON.—J. Paul, July 13: The deep adit cross-cut north is being pushed steadily forward by six men, in good firm slate rock; no further branch or lode has been met with. The level being now in over 150 fms., we are making a light 12-ft. diameter water-wheel, to work a machine, and throw more air into the men.

EAST RHYDTALOG.—James Dunkin, July 12: The lode in the bottom level continues of the same size as last reported, 5 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, clay slate, and spar—a very fine looking lode, and I have no doubt of its producing good lead as we get a little further in the hill; I have done nothing in the upper level since last reported; this is also a fine looking lode, 5 feet wide, composed of carbonate of lime, and a strong beautiful gossan. To-day I have put men to discover the Rhydtalog engine lode in this sett, and hope to cut it in a day or two.

J. Dunkin, July 13: We have discovered the Rhydtalog engine lode in this mine the eastern part of the brook; the lode is a very nice-looking lode, 2 ft. wide, with a very good gossan, in which there are good stones of blende. I shall commence to open up a level on its course at once.

EAST TERRAS.—J. H. James, July 7: The lode in the new shaft is becoming rich in tin. I send you enclosed the value per ton of tin-stuff as broken from the lode. N. B.—Black tin, 55 lbs. to the ton of ore, or 5 cwt. to the 100 sacks as broken from the lode.

EAST VAN.—William Williams, manager, July 12: The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 1 ft. 7 in. sinking by 12 men; we have yet to sink about 10 fms. to reach the adit level. The adit level has been driven about 165 fms. west of the cross-cut, and at different points a pot of lead have been seen, but not sufficient to value.

We have crossed through the lode in these places; the indications are greatly in favour of a productive lode in depth. This month we have commenced crossing north at the present end of the level, to prove the lode at a depth of 23 fms. from surface.

We shall also set four men to cross south, to communicate with the engine-shaft when it reaches that depth. It may not be out of place just to remark—1. That East Van is the adjoining sett to Van, and the same masterly lode traverses both setts.—2. The character of the lode at East Van at the present depth is precisely the same as in the old shallow workings at Van, before our deep adit level was driven with it.—3. The average width of the lode in the adit of Van is 5 fms., and the flooran or soft 5 fms., but at East Van the lode is 10 fathoms wide, and the flooran the same width.—4. When productive at Van it is productive throughout.—5. By comparing Van at shallow depths with the present indications at East Van, we can confidently expect to meet with large deposits of lead when the engine shaft is sunk to a depth of (say) 45 fms., and the cross-cut driven out to intersect the lode. At this depth we shall have got under the soft, which at Van, for some distance from the surface, forms a cap on the back of the lode. No time shall be lost in sinking the shaft. We have bought a 24-inch cylinder horizontal winding and stamping engine, and are now making preparations for its erection. We have a party of men excavating for foundations, and are also turning the clay into bricks for building engine-house and other necessary buildings.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 12: The men are making good progress with the 120 fm. level cross-cut north. In the 85 east the lode has undergone a great change, and from present appearances a productive lode may be expected shortly. The lode in the 75 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The stope above this level are worth 2½ tons per fathom. In the 65 east the lode will produce more than 3 tons of ore per fathom. The three stope above this level are worth 2, 3½, and 3½ tons of ore per fathom. The stope in the 75 west has improved for tin; the last fathom taken down produced ½ ton of tin.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—R. Quenell, July 12: The lode in the stope in back of the 80 west is still large, and producing good work for tin, but is not

quite so rich as we go up as it was in driving the level. It is more of the character of the lode in the 70, an 1 worth from 650, to 700, per fathom. We are

still breaking some good tin-stuff from the eastern bunch of tin below the 70, but we see this will not long continue, as we have gone through it towards the skip-shaft. On the whole, the mine is not looking so well as last week.

EXCELSIOR.—G. Richards, July 12: We are still cross-cutting the lode in the deep adit level, and have cut it to over 10 ft., with no south or footwall as yet; we find it very hard and spare for cutting through, nevertheless. It is a very promising lode, and one that we may look forward to with the most sanguine anticipation of realising good results upon more extensive development. We are pushing on the driving of the shallow adit with all speed, and good progress is being made. I may say that we are on the eve, from all appearances, of entering the tin ground at this point, and at no distant date I hope to be in a position to announce a great improvement.

FLORENCE AND TONKIN.—Wm. Verran, July 13: There is nothing new to report this week in the winze below the deep adit level, on the copper lode; we have a splendid wall, but not enough mineral to value. We are pushing the sinking with all possible speed, with the hope of soon having a course of ore. In the 45 south we are still driving by the side of the lode, and making rapid progress, and expect soon to cut the south copper lode. We have commenced coexisting nearly 100 fms. south of the present end, and have cut the back of the lead lode, which is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing gossan very similar to that referred to in former reports. We shall now coexist for the same lode some 100 fms., still further south, in the ground recently added to the original sett; and have no doubt of finding it equally strong and promising at that point; after which we shall coexist for the silver lode, which has been so productive further east, and is likely to be more productive in close proximity to the lead lode. The extension of the sett in that direction can scarcely be overrated. We shall as soon as possible resume the driving of the bottom level east of Verran's engine-shaft, to get under the run of tin ground at Tonkin; and this point being the lode a considerable distance, and soon enable us to discover tin in paying quantities, which is a very important consideration. Looking at the several points shortly to come off on lead, copper, and tin, great results may reasonably be anticipated.

FRANCO CONSOLS.—W. Dodge, July 13: Since the last report the lode in the western end of Sutton's shaft has improved, and at present will produce from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fathom, and ore of a better quality than our last parcel. We have commenced dressing, and are now busily engaged in preparing another parcel for market.

GAWFON.—G. Rowe, G. Rowe, Jun., July 8: The ground in King's engine-shaft, sinking below the 95 fm. level, is still of a good description, and our progress very satisfactory. The lode in the 95 fm. level, east of said shaft, has considerably improved during the past week, yielding good quality ore to the amount of 3 tons per fathom, and showing a very kindly appearance for further improvement. The lode in the 82 fm. level east is producing very strong muriatic, intermixed with ore, showing indications of improvement on the south wall. The north lode, driving east from the western cross-cut, is without change in character. The lode in the winze sinking below the 70 fm. level is looking exceedingly well going down, yielding 7 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The lode in the different stope in the 82 and 70 fm. levels are worth from 3 to 4 and 5 tons of ore per fathom. All other points of operation are without change.

GEM (Tin).—R. Unsworth, July 13: In giving my first public report of this mine, I have great pleasure in saying that we are now in every respect provided with plant, &c., enabling us to make our regular sales of tin. The engine-shaft is sunk to the 20 below the surface, which has been cleared, and operations on the lodes commenced. At the bottom of the shaft there is a cross-cut driven of the lode, which is communicated to the winze sunk in the bottom of the deep adit level; the lode in this bottom level is from 4 to 6 ft. wide, composed of capel, peat, quartz, and tin, worth of the latter from 20, to 25, per fathom. The winze sunk from the bottom of the deep adit level is about 16 fms. on the course of the lode, full 4 ft. wide, and tinny throughout. In the deep adit level, west of the lode, the lode is 16 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peat, and tin, worth from 15, to 20, per fathom. In the 1, stope, east of winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, of the same character, worth for tin 15, per fathom. In the 2 stope, east of winze, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for tin 15, to 20, per fathom.

—North Lode: This lode is driven about 20 fms. east; the lode is from 3 to 5 ft. wide, producing good work for tin. On the south or main lode, west of winze, there is full 400 fms. of good tin ground laid open, worth at least 4000t. There is the same lode, east of winze, there is a level driven 100 fms.; we have gone over full 50 fms. of good tin ground, and the lode is from 3 to 6 ft. wide. There is now laid open on the east side of the winze full 500 fathoms of good tin ground, worth at least 500t. The deep adit level is 25 fms. below surface, and a rise

being put up in the back; the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth full 12t. per fathom. It is now about 10 months since we commenced operations; we have cut all water-courses, cleared the mine, put up all necessary machinery, tramways, &c., and shall have sold 9 tons of tin before the end of this month. There are now six heads of stamp working, and our axle for eight heads more is on the mine, which will be put to work as fast as time will permit. All our machinery is worked by water from the river Walkham with a never-falling stream. Seeing the advantage we have for working, and the tin ground already laid open, I consider we have one of the best tin mines in the West of Devon. I do not hesitate to say that after a very small outlay this will soon be a good dividend mine. I cannot say it is a speculation, but an investment for money for any one who may wish to embark in mining.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—July 13: Improvements have taken place in the different operations since my last. Full report next week. We sold at the Tickey this day (computed) 10 tons of lead ore, realising 12t. 1s. 6d. per ton; the quality was very good.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, July 13: There is no change in the nature of the ground in the adit cross-cut south from what we last reported.

GREAT ROCK.—J. Kemp, July 13: The 23 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is still in a nice looking lode, but is not producing so much lead as when last reported on; it is still in nice congenial ground for the production of lead, and will, I have no doubt, soon improve again. The lode in the winze going down from the bottom of the 12 fm. level is showing some nice spots of lead. The lode in the deep adit level is very much disordered at present, and very hard for progress, but I think we shall soon get through this bar of ground. The lode in the rise on No. 1 lode is as last reported—unproductive. We are very short of men; I have been trying to get men in several places, and hope to get some soon, when I will resume the sinking of the engine-shaft, as we have now got plenty of water.

GREAT ROYALTON.—Thomas Parkyn, July 13: We have holed the whim-shaft to the 22 fm. level, and are now cutting plait; as soon as this is done we shall at once commence to drive the cross-cut to the north lode. King's lode, in this level, is looking just the same as when last reported on, and in the east end it is very large, and we are now home to the rich lode gone down under the adit; I hope to have the pleasure to report to you soon that we have a great improvement here. We are keeping the stamps fully at work, and all things are going on well. We shall prepare to sink the engine-shaft at once. [Owing to a printer's error in the report published on July 1, King's lode in the 22 fm. level, east of cross-cut, was described as large and unproductive, instead of large and productive.]

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON.—D. R. Stickland, July 12: The lode in No. 3 adit level continues its size (4 ft.) and character: a finer lode and composition for silver-lead cannot be seen at so shallow depth. No. 2 lode is the same as last reported—all in blue ground. We expect to see a change for the better as we get nearer the cross-cut.

GWYDYN PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, July 11: In Vucheslas new adit we have taken down the lode, which is about 10 in. big, composed of spar, sulphur, blende, and good saving work for lead ore. The lode in Smith's shop end is still small and poor, and the ground slow for progress. We have taken down the lode in Sutton's shaft, which is not looking so well as when last reported; it is now worth 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Owen's lode still yields 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. At present the men are driven from here by the water, owing to the late heavy rains, but will resume work as soon as possible. Tyn-twill Mine: We are getting the shaft through here as fast as the nature of the work allows. I expect the winding gear by the end of this week. The stopes is looking better, and improves as we go on; at present it yields about 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and the ground very easy. This stopes is going towards the adit end; we have had lead in sight worth about 2½ tons per fathom.

GWYDYN PARK CONSOLS.—W. Smyth, July 11: We have taken down the lode in Vucheslas new adit, driving west; the lode is about 10 in. big, composed of spar, sulphur, blende, and good saving work for lead ore. The lode in Smith's shop end is still small and poor, and the ground slow for progress. We have taken down the lode in Sutton's shaft, which is not looking so well as when last reported; it is now worth 5 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. Owen's lode still yields 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. At present the men are driven from here by the water, owing to the late heavy rains, but will resume work as soon as possible. Tyn-twill Mine: We are getting the shaft through here as fast as the nature of the work allows. I expect the winding gear by the end of this week. The stopes is looking better, and improves as we go on; at present it yields about 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom, and the ground very easy. This stopes is going towards the adit end; we have had lead in sight worth about 2½ tons per fathom.

PENNERLEY.—W. Nancarrow, J. Delbridge, July 12: The lode in the 130, driving east on Big Ore lode, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 120, driving west on Big Ore lode, we have cut the Warm Water lode this day, and so far as seen, it is 1 ft. wide, but not through the lode yet, but we are pleased to inform you that it looks very promising to make a good lode; at present it produces good stones of ore. In a few days we shall be able to give you its value. In the 70, on Big Ore lode, there has been no change since last report, now worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The winze sinking below the 60, on the above lode, is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 40 east, on Warm Water lode, is worth 1½ ton per fathom. In the 90 fm. level rise the lode is worth 6t. per fathom. In the 70 west the lode is worth 8t. per fathom. In the 63 east the lode is worth 10t. per fathom. In the 60 west the lode is worth 8t. per fathom. In the 55 west the lode is worth 9t. per fathom. —Cardozo's: The lode in the shaft sinking below the 20 produces occasional stones of tin. In the rises under this shaft the lode is unproductive. No other changes to report.

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PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, July 8: In the rise on the gossan in the back of the 80 a small vein has been met with, containing a little tin. In the 70 west the lode continues to open out well, worth 20t. per fathom. The stopes above this level is worth 12t. per fathom, and the stopes in the bottom of the 60 is worth 10t. A stop in the back of the 50, east of engine-shaft, is worth 12t. per fathom. In the 40, east of Shop shaft, a small cross-course has been cut through, and the lode in the east side found tiny, and of a promising appearance. The 17, west of Sarah's, is worth 5t. per fm., and the stopes above are worth 6t. and 10t. per fathom. At West Plink the 17 east has been cleared to the end; the lode here is some 3 ft. wide, tiny, but not of much value. The same level west is now being cleared.

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PENHALLS.—S. Bennetts, W. Higgins, July 8: In the rise on the gossan in the back of the 80 a small vein has been met with, containing a little tin. In the 70 west the lode continues to open out well, containing a little tin. In the 60 west the lode is still small and poor, and the ground slow for progress. We have taken

yields good saving work for silver. The buildings for the new amalgamation works are progressing satisfactorily.—P.S. Since writing the above the men have brought up some good stones of work for silver from the deep adit end, east of cross-cut, north of engine-shaft. Give me but six months longer, and the Queen shall be second to no other mine in England.

REDMOOR.—F. Bennetts, July 13: The lode in the 25 west has been disordered; it is producing good stones of tin. The lode in the stope, west of the south shaft, of the 25 is worth 5*t*. per fathom. The lode in the stope, west of the south shaft, is worth 6*t*. 10*s*. per fathom. The lode in the new shaft sinking from surface is more settled, and producing fair quality tin-stuff.

HYDROLOG.—J. Dunkin, July 12: Friday last being our pay and setting-day, everything passed off satisfactorily, and the following bargains were reported:—The 25, to drive west of the engine-shaft to a full pair of men, at 7*t*. per fathom; I am glad to say that this level is improving in appearance, and the lode about 12*cwt*. of good lead ore per fathom. The 15, to drive west on new lode, to four men, at 5*t*. per fathom; this level is not quite as good as it has been, but a fine-looking lode, and producing good stones of lead ore; I expect an improvement here every day. The new shaft on this lode, to six men, at 9*t*. 10*s*. per fathom; the lode in this shaft continues as for some time past.

ROCHE CONSOLS.—Thomas Parkyn, July 13: We have fixed the flat-rods from the engine to the shaft; this is all complete now. We have also lifted up the shears, and have done a great many other things at surface at the dressing-floors, &c. We shall now send down the lift in the shaft. The carpenters are busy making launders to carry the water from the shaft into the engine and stamps. We are also keying in the tappets in the stamps-axle, &c.; in fact, all the work is getting on as fast possible. The lode at the whin-shaft is still 9*t*. wide, and contains good work for tin, and in a few days we shall be in full operation stamping, &c.

ROMAN GRAVELS.—Arthur Waters, July 13: The North Engine-Shaft: The shamen will this week about complete their contract to cut plat and open ground for tramways into same from various lodes in the 95 fm. level. Next week they will commence a cross-cut east to Roman and other veins, and west to the caunter and saw-pit lodes. We have set each cross-cut, i.e., from the shaft to the Roman and saw-pit vein—at 9*t*. per fathom certain. The 80, south of shaft cross-cut, on Roman vein, is on a lode 6*t*. wide, worth 8 tons of lead ore per fathom, driving by six men, at 15*t*. per fathom. The stope in roof or said level, by four men, at 7*t*. 10*s*.; lode worth 5 tons per fathom. The 65, north of No. 2 cross-cut, going towards north engine-shaft, is on a lode 5*t*. wide, worth 8 tons of lead ore per fathom; driving by six men, at 15*t*. per fathom. The stope in roof of the said level, north of the cross-cut, is yielding 7 tons per fathom; driving by six men, at 7*t*. per fathom. We have commenced to drive north and south of No. 2 winze, 8 fathoms below the 65, to open ground for stope, as arranged on setting-day (see report of 1st inst.); set to six men, at 15*t*. per fathom, the company to draw water and stuff; the lode here is 5*t*. wide, worth 5 tons per fathom. The 65, south of the above cross-cut, is still on a wide lode, worth 8 tons of lead ore per fathom (not the length of ore ground opened here—viz., the 65, north and south of No. 2 cross-cut—is 45 fathoms), both ends being still highly productive. The said 65 south is being driven by six men, at 15*t*. per fathom; the stope in roof of the said level, directly south of Beauman's winze, by four men, at 6*t*. per fathom, lode worth 7 tons per fathom. The stope in the same level, south of the above, by six men, at 7*t*. per fathom; lode 6*t*. wide, worth 8 tons per fathom. No. 1 winze below the 65, south of cross-cut, is down 7*t*. fathoms, and suspended on account of water. The 65, north of Corfield's winze, on Roman vein, by six men, at 15*t*. per fathom; the 65, south of winze, by six men, at 15*t*. per fathom, the company to draw water and stuff; the lode in each end worth 10 tons per fathom. Stokes' winze, 9 fathoms below the 50, and 73 fathoms south of Corfield's, by nine men, at 20*t*. per fathom; lode worth 5 tons per fathom; four men cutting ground in the 50 for engine-plat at Corfield's on day-work; two men driving west from the old workings in upper adit to communicate with south whin-shaft for air way, at 5*t*. 10*s*. per fathom. The south engine-shaft is now down about 14 fathoms from the surface; by twelve men, 10*t*. long by 6*t*. wide, within timber, at 13*t*. per fathom deep. All the tramping and filling in the mine at 3*t*. per 100 ft., realising 7*t*. 10*s*. per ton, realising 7*t*. 10*s*. and are busy preparing more for the market.

VRON UNITED.—M. Francis, July 13: Having sunk 22 yards below the 8*t* we have commenced the 100 yard level, and you will be pleased to learn that the lode looks very kindly, producing good ore, and in the eastern end it is improving in value, and there is every probability that the like we shall be enabled to state of the western end in a few days. The lode in the 80 yard level west is at present a little disordered, but we are daily expecting to see it more settled, and to meet with the rich run of ore that has gone down from the levels above. The intersection of the lode at Bryncoch is now, I believe, a question of but a few days, and, judging from its favourable appearance, where seen in the shallow measures further east, we have an excellent chance of finding it rich. We are arranging to dress the ore, and shall shortly have a good pile for sale. The work involved in the erection of the lift is progressing satisfactorily, and the engine works well, the consumption of coal scarcely exceeding 5 cwt.s a day.

WEST BASSET.—J. Gilbert, July 12: There has been no change to notice in this mine for the past week. Saturday next is our pay and setting, after which I will send you a full report.

WEST CARADON.—H. Richards, July 12: Marina's Shaft: Allen's lode, in the 55 east of cross-course, is 4*t*. wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, and yellow copper ore, yielding of the latter 1 ton per fathom. The winze sinking below the 42, east of cross-course, in advance of this end, will yield 2 tons per fathom, the end presenting a kindly appearance. There is a kindly lode in Richard's shaft, from which we are breaking some splendid stones of ore, but water is so quick that in order to make good progress we are obliged to employ nine men and three boys. We hope, however, the men in rising will soon let down the water from the shaft, which will be a great benefit to us. The lode in the rise will yield about 2 tons per fathom. Nothing particularly new to report in either of the cuts this week. We sampled yesterday, computed, 147 tons of copper ore.

WEST ESGAR LLE.—R. Harvey, July 12: All operations, both underground and surface, are going on satisfactorily. We have 3 ft. more to sink to communicate with the rise, which I hope will be effected this week. The lode looks equally as well as when last reported. No other change to notice.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—J. Pope, Jun., July 12: Statement of Setting for July: South Lode: Whim plat to cut at the 20, put in plat collar, cut barrow-road, &c., preparatory to sinking the sump-shaft below the 20, by eight men, at 9*t*. 9*s*. per fm., lode 18*t*. in. wide, producing rich stones of tin. North Lode: The 10 to drive east and west of the cross-cut, by four men, at 3*t*. 8*s*. per fathom; lode 9*t*. in. wide, saving work for tin. Caunter Lode: Pressure shaft to sink below the 20, by twelve men, at 20*t*. per fathom; lode worth about 2*t*. per fathom; the water has increased considerably here lately, and just all in the bottom. No. 1 winze to sink below the 20, north, west of Pressure shaft, by six men, at 7*t*. per fathom; lode worth about 8*t*. per fathom. The 20 to drive north-west of Pressure shaft, by six men, at 20*t*. 10*s*. per fathom; lode worth about 9*t*. per fathom. The 8*t* to drive east of Paul's shaft, by two men, at 10*t*. per fm., and 12*t*. in. 1*t*. tribute. One tribute pitch to two men, at 12*t*. in. 1*t*. The three tribute pitches to six men, at 15*t*. in. 1*t*. to be paid 6*t*. per ton for the tin.

WEST GODOLPHIN.—J. Pope, Jun., July 12: In driving the 10 east of the cross-cut, on the north lode, we have to day holed to some old workings, but to what extent we cannot say as yet; it was never expected that the old miners worked so deep below the adit, as they had no machinery to draw the water; seeing they have sunk so deep, and raised the water by manual labour this depth, I do not think it is too much for us to believe that they had a good bunch of them here, neither is it unreasonable for us to expect a good bunch of them in their bottoms, as they must have had pretty much water to contend with. The other parts of the mine are without change to notice.

WEST GREAT WORK.—S. J. Reed, July 8: I am clearing the we-term adit southwards. We have come upon a lode worked on rather extensively shallow, which is satisfactory. We were enabled to prepare by this sale (to-day) 5 tons of lead ore, realising 11*t*. 10*s*. per ton.

SOUTH ROMAN GRAVELS.—R. Waters, July 12: The lode in the deep adit, driving north, is 18*t*. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, and letting out a strong feed of water; this is an improvement, as when we commenced the lode was only 3 or 4*t*. in. wide, and dry. We have four men in this bargain, and the present price is 10*t*. per fathom. The deep adit cross-cut is being driven west by four men, at 6*t*. 10*s*. per fathom, and the present end is composed of good blue slate rock. In the 15, from surface, we have driven the cross-cut 10*t*. and I am glad to say we have not seen the east side, which is composed of barytes. We are clearing the 15 south, in order to commence stopeing the lode.

SOUTH VAN.—J. Richards, July 13: The shaft is in a regular course of sinking, and is now down 28 fathoms from surface. I calculate that we shall be down to the 30 in about five weeks from this date, after which a short cross-cut will intersect the lode.

SOUTH WARD.—Thomas Foote, July 12: The bearers and elstern having been completed in the 40, the men are now engaged in fixing the standing-lift in the same, which we hope to get all right, and the shaft in regular course for sinking, by the end of this week. There is no change to notice in the lode in the 10 north since my last report—still containing mud, with stones of lead in places, and letting out water freely. In this level south the lode in the end has a very promising appearance, and producing some good saving work. I broke some good stones of ore from the end yesterday; in fact, I have never seen better in any part of the mine. We are getting on with the counterbalance-bob, and hope to get the same to work by the end of this week, which will be of great advantage to the working of the engine, also in sinking the shaft, which will be pushed on as fast as possible.

TAMAR VALLEY.—J. Goldsworthy, July 13: The 37, south of Weston's engine-shaft, is being forced on with a full pair of eight men, from 1 A.M. on Monday morning to 10 P.M. on Saturday night, so as to reach the lead ground gone down below the 27 in as little time as possible; the lode is large and promising, and produces copper and occasional stones of silver-lead ore.

TANKERVILLE.—Arthur Waters, July 13: The men in the bottom of Watson's shaft, 8*t*. fms. below the 102, have commenced to drive east and west to open ground for plait, &c., previous to bringing the greater machine-kibble down to that point, to admit of our sinking the shaft with greater speed than hitherto; set to 12 men, at 20*t*. per fathom. The lode in present bottom of shaft, and in the two ends mentioned above, is worth 25 tons of lead ore per 7*t*. fathoms. The stope in the back of the 102, east of shaft, is set to six men, at 7*t*. 10*s*. per fathom; lode worth 10 tons per fm. Stope in same level, west of Brown's, by six men, at 8*t*. per fathom; lode is worth 5 tons per fathom. The latter stope is on the hanging-wall part of the lode, the main part being still in the foot-wall side, there being about 6 to 7*t*. of stone dividing the two. We have, therefore, put six men to bear the latter vein, and lay it open for stopeing. We value this part of the lode at 8 tons per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 92, west of Brown's, by six men, at 7*t*. 10*s*. per fathom; lode worth 5 tons per fm. The lode in back of the 102, west of Watson's, is worth 20 tons per fathom. In back of the 92 west it is worth 10 tons per fathom, but neither of these bargains can be worked at present, as every hole blasted therein would discharge the stuff into and smash up the timber in the drawing-shaft. When the shaft shall have been completed from surface the 92 and 102 will be driven west, and the rich lode above taken away without danger or hindrance. The 74 west, on old lode, is opening into productive ground; set to six men, at 20*t*. per fm. The 21 cross-cut west, to new shaft, is relet to six men, at 9*t*. per fathom; this shaft now 15 fms. below adit, and will be deep enough to communicate with said cross-cut by end of next month; set to nine men, at 18*t*. per fathom. The boat level cross-cut driving south towards the joint lordship, to six men, at 27*t*. per fathom. The cross-cut is going out at a point 50 fms. east of old engine-shaft, and will intersect Roberts' Tankerville, and other side lodes seen in the boat level. On Tuesday last we sampled 80 tons of lead ore of the usual rich quality, for sale on Tuesday next.

TAN YR ALLT.—Wm. John, W. P. Harris: Engine-Shaft: The lode in the 21*t* fm. level, east and west of shaft, although disordered, being so close to the side, is 2*t*. wide, producing capital stones of silver-lead ores. No doubt, by the indications of the lode and the congenital character of mineralized ground, it will be a valuable lode in depth. In the 34 cross-cut north we have intersected several crossing leads, letting out water freely, but nothing in the shape of a lode; and, in order to prove whether we have driven far enough to reach the lode, we have placed the men to sink a winze in the bottom of the 24 west, where there is a fine-looking lode, containing good stones of ore. The stope is yielding fair quantities of ore, but not looking quite so well. The machinery is in good working order.

TERKAS (Tin).—M. Rickard, July 12: There is no alteration in the ground in the new engine-shaft; we have passed through a branch yielding some excellent tin-stuff; this branch is entirely embedded in the blue elvan, composed of quartz, pebble, and tin, the latter of good quality and yield. This branch will be intersected by our cross-cut from the 30 fm. level, and at a distance of about 7 fms. from the engine-shaft; and should it continue its present richness it can be worked upon from the 30 fm. level. It is very satisfactory to know that our lodes and branches lie in the hard and compact blue rock. The 20,

at Edwards's, has improved, but the ground and lodes are somewhat disordered by a small cross-course; but this we regard as being favourable for the production of tin. We have about 10 fms. more to drive before reaching the large stanniferous elvan now being worked upon, and which we hope to accomplish in about seven weeks from the present time, provided the ground in the end continues as it is at present. We are looking forward to something really good at the intersection of the elvan by Edwards's lode, and no time will be lost in getting at this desirable point. The deep level, on the elvan, is producing fair quality stuff. The stope in the back of the deep level, on the elvan, is without alteration. The winze in the bottom of the deep level, on the elvan, is much the same as when last reported on. The erections and surface work are progressing satisfactorily.

VAN CONSOLS.—T. Corfield, July 13: The 55 east, at Gundry's shaft, is now producing some good stones of lead. In the end, driving west, there are some branches of lime-spar in the lode, which is looking rather more promising for lead. The deep adit is just in the same state as last reported—quite full of stuff, and the ground very heavy for timbering; we have found a cross-cut at this desirable point. The deep level, on the elvan, is producing fair quality stuff.

WEARAG.—J. Inch, July 12: The lode in the 114 fm. level, on the elvan, is without alteration. The winze in the bottom of the deep level, on the elvan, is much the same as when last reported on. The erections and surface work are progressing satisfactorily.

WEARAG.—E. Rogers, July 12: I have nothing new to report since last week, except that the lode in the flat-rod shaft is increasing in size daily, and letting out a larger quantity of water.

WEARAL BULLER.—J. Inch, July 8: In the past week we have had good success in sinking Hocking's shaft; the lode is full 6*t*. wide, and worth for tin 6*t*. per fathom. The 114 fm. level, driving west, is producing stamping work for tin. The 114, driving east, is worth for tin 16*t*. per fathom; this part of the mine is looking very encouraging. The other parts of the mine are without much alteration since I saw you at the mine. We are breaking up mineral quantity of tin, and from the present appearance we shall have a nice little parcel of copper ore for the next sampling.

WEARAL BULLER.—J. Inch, July 12: Hocking's shaft, sinking under the 114 fm. level, is looking well, and worth for tin full 6*t*. per fathom. The 114 fm. level, driving west, is producing stamping work for tin. The 114 fm. level, driving east, is producing good stamping work for tin. The 114 fm. level, driving west, on the north lode, is unproductive at present.—Evans's Shaft: The stope in the back of the 102 fm. level west is worth for tin 12*t*. per fathom. The 92 fm. level, driving east of shaft, is producing good stones of tin. There is nothing new in any other part of the mine to report.

WEARAL CREBRO.—John Goldsworthy, July 12: In the 120, driving east of Cook's shaft, the driving is by the side of the lode. In the 96 cross-cut, driving south, the stratum is strongly charged with mineral, with an ease of water. In the 96 cross-cut south the driving on the north copper lode east is continued by the side of the lode; the indications which the lode presents as we open by the side is exceedingly favourable. In the 72, driving east, we have commenced driving by the side; the lode is over 10*t*. wide, composed of capel, mundic, prian, quartz, a mixture of tin and copper, bidding fair to open up a rich lode.

In the rise in back of the 72 east we are rising by the side of the lode, in favourable ground for the production of copper ore. In clearing the 60, west of Kelly's shaft, we find the level full to back: the lode, so far as can be tested, is large—4 to 5*t*. wide, composed of mundic, prian, and quartz, with a mixture of copper ore. We are now passing through tribute ground. By present indications we anticipate finding profitable ground as we advance with the clearing westward. In the several bargains in this part of the mine, with the exception of the 72 east, we shall take down the lode in time for next week's report.—Georgina Lode.

The rise above the tunnel level is continued by the side of the lode; the stratum is favourable for progress as the rising progresses by the side of the lode. The north wall shows favourable indications, with copper ore. We shall take down the lode next week, when I hope to have good news to report. We shall commence in the course of three or four days to open upon the back of the lode, so as to enable us to decide upon where to commence the shaft. There is no other particular change in any other bargain throughout the mine to notice.

WEARAL GREENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Wm. Bennett, July 8: There is no change in the 140 or 110 cross-cuts north. In the 110 east the men have commenced driving, and we hope next week to give the appearance of the lode.

The lode in the 100 east has not been taken down this week. In the stope in the back of this level the lode is worth 14*t*. to 15*t*. per fathom. There is a very fine lode in the winze below the 100, and the value of which we will send you early next week. In the 90 east the lode is worth 10*t*. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 90 is worth 10*t*. per fathom. The lode in the 80 winze is worth more than 30*t*. per fathom. The three stope above this level are worth 35*t*. per fathom each. The 66 east is worth 15*t*. per fathom.

WEARAL LUCY.—W. Harris, July 13: The carbons are still as productive as ever; we are driving an end through it 7*t*. high by 7*t*. wide, and I think on an average all the stuff as it is broken is worth 4*t*. per barrow (of 22 gallons). We are not more than 9 fms. from surface, and it is my firm belief we shall have a mass of tin here when the lode is more fully developed.

WEARAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, J. Williams, July 8: New Shaft—Pryor's Lode: We are pushing on the sinking of this shaft as fast as possible. The men will take up the lode in the 118, west of shaft, next week, when we will give its size and value. In the 118, driving east, the lode is worth for tin 10*t*. per fathom, with a good appearance; the men are still desuing the lode in both the 108, east or west, and will commence to take up the lode in the coming week. In the 91, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for tin 15*t*. per fathom. No change worthy of remark in the driving south of the 94 east. In the 82, driving west of shaft, the lode is worth for the 77 per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 54 the lode is showing a better appearance. In the rise in the back of the 34, east of shaft, no lode has yet been taken up.—Old Lode: In the 82, driving west of shaft, the lode is poor.

WEARAL SPARNON.—W. Tregay, July 8: In the 55 east end the lode is hard, letting out much water and producing a little tin. No other change to report.

WEY.—J. Paul, July 13: Murchison's shaft, below the 26, under adit, is down 6 fms. 4*t*. and sinking going on fairly. We purpose sinking 14 fms., and then again cross-cut the lode at a 4*t*. fm. level below the adit, or 48 fms. from surface, where we hope this great lode will be found more productive.

The 26, east of shaft, is still in a promising part of the lode, which is 4*t*. wide, principally composed of quartz and carbonate of lime, containing spots of lead ore, but not to value at present.

WATSON BROTHERS, MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c. 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

SATURDAY.—Good demand for Utah, at 17 to 18*t*; East Lovell, 14 to 15*t*; Wheal Agar, 21*t*. to 26*t*; Chontales, 2 to 24*t*, fully paid; North Croft, 24*t* to 26*t*; Prince of Wales, 21*t*. to 22*t*; West Frances shares flitter, at 47*t* to 50*t*; West Chiverton, 22*t*. to 23*t*; Carn Brea, 13*t* to 13*t*; B. G. 3*t* to 3*t*; Pennerley shares flitter.

MONDAY.—Active demand for Grenville's shares, at 7 to 7*t*; East Grenville, 3*t* to 3*t*; Utah, 18 to 2*t*; South Condurrow, 6*t* to 6*t*; Uny, 8*t* to 8*t*; Great Vor, 10*t* to 11*t*; North Croft, 2*t* to 2*t*

are several parties who only await the re-opening of the works to send in large orders for such steel and iron as the Langley Mill Company have heretofore manufactured, and at amply remunerative prices.

CHONTALES.—The advices are again very favourable. The produce for the month was 364 ozs. of gold, which about met the costs, though the latter included nearly 300z. for erection of new stamps, tramway, freight of crusher, and opening out the San Benito east, Consuelo, and San Sebastian Mines. In about a week it was expected that the second 12 stamps would be at work, and as the quality of the ore at San Benito Mine had improved, and much larger quantities will now be treated, a considerable increase in the yield may be expected. The company is in a sound state, with brilliant early prospects.

UTAH.—The prospects of this mine are deservedly attracting attention, and the shares are becoming a favourite investment. The present net profit, with only one furnace at work, is no less than 21,120z. per annum, while the quantity of ore already opened out demands the erection of four additional furnaces, each of the same capacity, and which will raise the annual net yield to over 100,000z. There can be no reasonable doubt that as the resources of the mine are developed the shares will attain the same position now held by the Eberhardt and Aurora property. In fact, the reports of Captain Nancarrow and Mr. Henry Sewell, both most eminent authorities upon the value of silver mines, show that the returns will be in excess of those above stated, and that Mr. Bateman, the vendor, really understated the value of what he was about to sell. The new furnaces are now in course of erection, when the shareholders may reckon upon a large addition to the present high profits, which, of course, will be followed by a corresponding rise in the market value of the shares.

RICH SILVER ORE.—Some time since a controversy took place in the Journal respecting the richness of silver ores. It was then considered ores containing 10,000 ozs. to the ton were of a most exceptional character. This has been eclipsed by an assay of a specimen from the Bella Vista Mine (Peru) by Messrs. Elford, Williams, and Co., of Swansea, who report—"The silver specimen is exceedingly rich, as our assayers report that it contains 28,620 ounces of silver per ton, worth about 7150z. per ton."

WILLOUGHBY.—Every exertion is being made to bring this valuable mine into working order as quickly as possible. Good machinery has been purchased, on very moderate terms, and as soon as it is at work it is stated that large quantities of ore will be returned. A well-known mining authority states—"Viewing this property on the whole, its equal can scarcely be found, that can be developed so quickly and cheap, also I may further add, in my opinion, with greater success and profit."

CWM VRON.—It is satisfactory to find that the favourable report of the manager is more than confirmed by no less an authority than Capt. Northey, of Bwlch, Cardiganshire. From the reports, which appear in another column, it will be seen that the development is progressing in the most satisfactory manner, and that the results already realised point to a successful future. It may be mentioned that the mine is situated in the Van district, and is traversed by a masterly lode, parallel to that in Van, that has gradually improved in depth to the present point of operation.

EAST VAN.—The shares of this mine are in increasing request; another advance has been realised, and the probability is that the more the value and extent of the lodes are understood the higher the quotations will rise. It is not only immediately adjacent to Van Mine, which is yielding such marvellous returns, but is pronounced by experienced authorities to be, upon the whole, the more opulent property of the two. As the working progresses the quality of the ore is found to be the same. The present specimens, however, are merely an indication of the unlimited wealth which is known to exist, and will be developed when the operations, now merely initiative, are brought to maturity, in a few weeks' time. The report of Captain Williams, the manager (who is also the manager of Van), appears in another column.

MINING IN ST. AGNES.—The facts disclosed at the Polbreen and West Polbreen meetings would, if such a thing were possible, still further add to the reputation of St. Agnes parish as a mineral district. Polbreen has sold tin to the amount of nearly 2000z. within the last four months, and yet the existing company have not been mining there eighteen months yet, having found the property abandoned, and almost choked with rubbish and water. Now that the mine is fully furnished with every requisite, including a couple of steam-engines and all belonging to them, the monthly expenditure will decrease, whilst the out-turn of ore will increase in a larger ratio. The occurrence of some copper amongst the tin is an excellent omen for the shareholders, as those experienced in Cornish mining well know. West Polbreen is a very young concern, but when adventures find they can come up in after only six weeks' work they may well entertain great expectations of what the future will do for them. It is no matter for surprise, then, to be told that another mining property will soon be set to work close to the Polbreens, so satisfied are the promoters with the aspect of the lodes in that vicinity.

NEW GREAT CONSOLS.—The directors have issued a report to the shareholders, and also an exhaustive report from Captain Richard Pryor, the manager. During the past few months the profit realised amounts to nearly 3000z., and attention is directed to the fact that the large monthly profits now being earned are derived from the sales of tin, which the "practical men in the district" have again and again asserted did not exist in the mine. Captain Pryor congratulates the shareholders on their being in possession of such a valuable property; and when the whole of the required appliances are completed in order to work the mine on a larger scale, they will have a mining property not second to any one tin mine in the county for profitable results; this is a certainty, and not a speculation. He adds that the next sale of tin will be fully 21 tons for one month, stamping with only 36 heads of stamps; this fully bears out all his former statements respecting the real value of this property. He again asserts, fearless of any contradiction—give them the necessary appliances, and they have a mine not second to any tin mine in the county for profits.

HARMONY AND MONTAGUE.—Previous to joining this undertaking some influential parties took the precaution to have the property examined by a thoroughly practical mine agent; for this purpose Captain Peter Floyd was selected. Although very much engaged at his own mines, the company, as a favour, allowed him to do so. He made a preparatory and surface survey on the 12th instant, and we extract from his comments:—"I could not go to the Harmony and Montague before to-day, and am happy to see such splendid stones of tin brought up from the 10 fm. level, west of James's shaft—quite a new discovery; the lode is 12 ft. wide, thin throughout, with a leader of tin on the south wall 1 foot wide. If all be well I shall go through the whole of the mine on Friday, and send a full report." "To all whom it may concern" we commend this notice, and advise them to carefully attend to the suggestions of so eminent an authority. The engine for driving the stone-breaker and saw-mill is on the ground, and one of the finest engines in Cornwall has been purchased to drive a powerful battery of stamps, this mode appearing to the directory to be the most eligible at present. The new methods under trial will be adopted, if found fitting, at a future period, as the property is developed, the reserves of tin already discovered being sufficient to warrant the assumption that many hundreds of heads, or their equivalents, will be fully employed.

EAST TERRAS (Tin).—By the report of Captain James, inserted in his proper place, it will be seen that as this property is being developed important discoveries are being made. These results are no more than were to have been expected, the appearances on the backs of the lodes at and near the surface giving ample evidence to the eye of experience of the rich deposits to be found when depth shall have been attained. As far as proved the lodes yield results quite equal or superior to the most sanguine expectations of the promoters and their friends.

NORTH POOL.—The shares in this company were allotted on last Wednesday, at a meeting of directors. We publish a report announcing the daily improvement in Ballarat shaft. It is gratifying to observe that the exertions of the secretary and executive in the reconstruction of this company are likely to be compensated by a great success.

HARLECH MINES.—The full descriptive report from the Harlech Mines, which appears in another column, must be highly gratifying to the fortunate adventurers, many of whom, together with "strangers," have taken advantage of the cheap trip to visit the mine, and witness the facts for themselves. These mines are excellent in their way for excursionists and non-professional miners, as a splendid lode, such as is seldom to be seen even at a great depth, may be studied, without the trouble or danger of descending ladders, or by any contrivance. The adit being large, well secured, and ventilated, the directors invite examination, provided parties intending to visit and go underground give day's notice to the agent, so that work be not impeded.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—Upon looking in the Journal I find the sales of tin from this mine have increased to 28 tons monthly from 18 heads of stamps, and that 32 more additional ones are being got ready, for which there will be an ample supply of tin-stuff, from the great size and good quality of the lode. This will make a very considerable addition to the monthly returns of tin. Those who have hitherto been sceptical of the results of this mine will now find that it is opening out one of the best in the Camborne district.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. WILLIAM GIFFORD.—On Tuesday evening a meeting was held at Albion (Mr. T. Proctor occupying the chair, and Mr. W. Parsons the vice-chair), and a substantial supper given in order to present Capt. Wm. Gifford, of the Prince of Wales Mine, with a testimonial previously to his departure for America. The presentation was made by Mr. W. S. Lucas, the secretary of the Testimonial Committee, the inscription being—"Presented to Capt. Wm. Gifford by the men of the Prince of Wales, and West Prince of Wales Mines, in mark of respect on his leaving for America." Both the testimonial and the mauler in which the secretary presented it gave the utmost satisfaction, and the terms in which Capt. Gifford acknowledged the compliment reflected great credit upon him. He is the son of Capt. John Gifford, and has been for nine years agent in the Prince of Wales Mine, and the present testimonial shows how much he is respected by the working miners.

* * * With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—Original Correspondence: Ventilation of Mines; Mine Owners and their Leesee, No. II.; Perseverance and Success in Mining Adventures: Influence of Cross-courses, Caunter Lodes, or Faults on Metalliferous Veins (T. A. Masey); Mine Agents, and their Detractors; Ore Dressing, No. V., by E. G. Spilsbury (Illustrated); Firing Blasts by Electricity; On the Dressing of Ores, No. X., by J. Darlington (Illustrated); West Chiverton Mining Company; Mining in Cardiganshire (S. Trevethan); Terra Tin Mine (M. Rickard); Polbreen, West Polbreen, East Pool, and Gwydyr Park Mining Companies' Meetings—Gryll's Annual Mining Sheet—Manufacture of Russian Sheet-Iron (J. Percy)—New Method of Tapping Blast-Furnaces used for Lead Smelting (A. Ekers)—Peat, and Peat Charcoal—Submarine Telegraph Investments—Whitehaven Iron Mines—Colliery Insurance—Heat-Restoring Gas Furnace—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Australian Mines Reports, &c.—Foreign Mines Reports—Sale of Copper Ore at Swansea, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 14, 1871.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	IRON.	Per ton.
Best selected	77	0	78	0	0	0	Bars Welsh, in London	7 12 6
ough cake and tile	76	0	—	—	—	—	Ditto, to arrive	7 7 6
Sheathing & sheets..	78	0	80	0	0	0	Nail rods	7 10 0
Bolts	79	0	80	0	0	0	Stafid, in London	7 12 6
Bottoms	82	0	83	0	0	0	Ditto,	7 15 0
Old	60	0	—	—	—	0	Hoops	8 0 0
Burra Burra	76	0	77	0	0	0	Ditto,	8 0 0
Wire	per lb.	0	93	10d.	0	0	Hoops	8 2 6
Tubes	0	0	102	10d.	0	0	Hoops	8 5 0
 BRASS.							Sheets, single	9 7 6
Sheets	8d.	9d.	—	—	—	0	9 11 0	
Wire	73d.	—	—	—	—	0	Pig No. 1, in Wales	3 15 0
Tubes	8d.	10d.	—	—	—	0	Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0
 SPELTER.							Bars, common ditto	6 15 0
Foreign on the spot	£18	5	0	18	10	0	Do. mrcn. Tynor Tees	7 5 0
" to arrive ..	18	10	0	—	—	0	Do. f.o.b. Tynor Tees	2 9 6
 ZINC.							Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 2
In sheets	24	10	0	—	—	0	Do. to arrive	9 17 6
QUICKSILVER (p.bot.)	£	9	10	0	—	0	Do. f.o.b. Tynor Tees	2 0 2
 TIN.							Do. Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2 6 2
English blocks	£135	0	0	136	0	0	Swed., in kgs (rolled)	12 0 13 0
Do., bars (in brls.)	136	0	0	137	0	0	Do., (hammered)	13 0 14 0
Do., refined	139	0	0	140	0	0	Do., in faggots	15 0 16 0
Banca	135	0	0	136	0	0	English, spring	17 0 23 0
Straits	133	0	0	134	0	0	 STEEL.	 Per ton.
 TIN-PLATES.*							English Pig, com.	18 0 2 6
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1	9	6	1	10	6	Ditto, LB	18 2 6
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1	6	1	17	6	0	Ditto, WB	19 5 0
IC Ditto, 2d quality.	1	7	6	1	8	0	Ditto, sheet	18 10 0
IX Ditto, 2d quality.	1	13	6	1	14	0	Ditto, red lead	20 10 0
IC Coke	1	6	1	7	0	0	Ditto, white	28 0 30 0
IX Ditto	1	12	0	1	13	0	Ditto, patent shot	20 10 0
Ditto, at works	13	10	0	15	0	0	Canada plates, p.ton.	13 0 20 0
	13	10	0	14	0	0	Spanish	17 10 0
							 LEAD.	 Per ton.
							English Pig, com.	18 0 2 6
							Ditto, LB	18 2 6
							Ditto, WB	19 5 0
							Ditto, sheet	18 10 0
							Ditto, red lead	20 10 0
							Ditto, white	28 0 30 0
							Ditto, patent shot	20 10 0
							Canada plates, p.ton.	13 0 20 0
							Spanish	17 10 0
							 TIN-PLATES.*	 Per box.
							LEAD.	 Per ton.
							English Pig, com.	18 0 2 6
							Ditto, LB	18 2 6
							Ditto, WB	19 5 0
							Ditto, sheet	18 10 0
							Ditto, red lead	20 10 0
							Ditto, white	28 0 30 0
							Ditto, patent shot	20 10 0
							Canada plates, p.ton.	13 0 20 0
							Spanish	17 10 0
							 TIN-PLATES.	 In this trade there is a very large business doing. Manufacturers have no stocks, and they cannot meet the demand made upon them. The price of tin having advanced so considerably, as well as that of iron, the price of the finished tin-plate has been raised 2s. per box, and at this advance orders have been taken.
							 COPPER.	 MESSRS. JAMES AND SHAKESPEARE.—In Liverpool a cargo of copper (900 tons) has been disposed of by private contract at 14s. per unit, and 200 tons in Swansea has fetched the same figure. About 600 tons 8 per cent. ore lying in the latter port have been disposed of at 13s. 7d. per unit. The business in bars was of rather uncertain character, being apparently a good deal based on buyers' opinion as to the imminence of an official rise being declared in English. For Lots 1 the price paid have risen gradually from 67s. 6d. to 67s. 10d.; for Urmeneta 67s. 10s. to 68s. was given, the latter price at first for arrival and then for cash; 10s. and choice marks have realised 67s. 6s. to 68s.; whilst favourite brands have been taken throughout at 68s. per ton; the market closing very firm at an advance of 10s. to 15s. per ton from the lowest point. Telegrams from Valparaiso arrived on 11th inst., advising the charters from 2nd to 17th June as equal to 1200 tons pure, (about 900 tons being in bars and ingots, and 300 tons in ore and regalia), against 548 tons pure in corresponding period of last year. On Tuesday last the smelters, somewhat unexpectedly, declared a rise of 2s. per ton on English, making 76s. 7d. select 78s.—figures at which they had not stood since May, 1869. The demand experienced for raw sorts fully justified this move, and although manufacturers has not been equally brisk the rollers had sufficient work in hand to keep their mills tolerably well employed. Not much trade has been done in Australian, the transactions being chiefly confined to Wallaroo at 76s. to 76s. 10s. per ton. Holders are asking more money since the move in English, but buyers have not responded to demands.
							 LEAD.	 The market has been moderately active. Lead mines and the shares in the newly-formed companies to work mines on the Pacific coast have been chiefly dealt in. A considerable amount of business has been transacted in Utah's. The written reports have been received by the company, and in detail fully confirm the cable messages sent by them both as to reserves and profitable workings. The purchase of the property has this week been completed, the money sent out, and possession given to the company's agent. The erection of new furnaces has been commenced, and it is calculated they will be finished in about three months from this date, meanwhile large profits will be made from the one now working. The shares are firm at 6s. to 7s. prem. Birdseye Creek, 2s. to 2s. 1d. prem.; advices have this day been received, which appear in another column. The works are being prosecuted to the entire satisfaction of the company's local manager, both as to profits and future prospects. Sweetland Creek, 4s. to 4s.; the prospects here continue of a very satisfactory character. E

East Caradon, 4½ to 4½, ex div. of 2s. 6d.; East Grenville, 3½ to 3½; East Lovell, 13 to 13½; Great Laxey, 16 to 16½, ex div.; Great Vor, 10½ to 11; Marke Valley, 6½ to 6½, ex div.; Van, 53 to 55; East Van, 9½ to 10½; West Chiverton, 19 to 20, ex div.; Cape Copper, 7 to 8½; Don Pedro, 1½ to 1½ prem.; Eclipse, 1-16 to 3-16 prem.; Pacific, 2½ to 2½; St. John del Rey, 31½ to 32½; Taquaril, ½ to ½ div.

The FIRST DIVISION OF THE SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY are inviting subscriptions for 300,000£ worth of Seven per Cent. first mortgage extension bonds. The bonds are of 200£ each, and the price of issue is 74½ per cent., which gives very nearly 9½ per cent. interest on the investment. The amount (148£ per 200£ bond) is payable by instalments extending to October. The prospectus of the undertaking is published in this day's Journal. The closing price of the bonds was 4 to 4½ prem. Messrs. Benson and Co. have previous to and during the year 1869 issued the bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, which, according to a telegram received last evening, is now completed.

The RADNOR MINE is introduced to investors as a most promising and legitimate adventure. The capital to be subscribed is considered double what it is expected will be required. Tradition says the hill on which this mine is situated for nearly a mile in length is full of lead; superficial evidence of this the surface corroborates, as there are scores of pits sunk to the water level, while the burrows, or heaps of refuse at surface shows lead and carbonate of lime. The lodes, so far as worked upon by the vendors, have never been unproductive during the whole drivage. A vigorous development of the mine is all that is required to ensure success. We observe also that the board of directors comprise men of long practical experience, who know where and how to spend the capital to the best advantage of the shareholders.

The SNOWDRIFT SILVER MINING AND REDUCTION COMPANY will announce the closing of the list for applications early next week. The shares are quoted 3½ to 3½ prem.

The BRAZILIAN SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY are inviting subscriptions for 5600 Seven per Cent. Preference shares, guaranteed by the Provincial Government of Sergipe, Brazil. The object of the company is to construct and work a sugar refinery and rum distillery at Aracaju, the capital of the province, and on the Brazilian seaboard. A provisional contract has been entered into with an experienced English contractor to construct and deliver over the refinery and distillery in full working order, with concessions and privileges complete, for 15,000£ cash, 600 preference shares of 5£ each, and 400 ordinary shares. The report of the consulting engineer gives an estimated annual profit of 24,415£. The works will be erected to use 200 tons of raw sugar per month, which will produce (say) 143 tons of refined sugar and 8000 gallons of rum. The contract cost of such plant, including land, buildings, machinery, and apparatus, he has investigated and allowed for in his calculations. The cost of manufacturing refined sugar in England averages from 4½ to 5½ per ton (for labour, fuel, animal charcoal, repairs, management, and deterioration in plant), and he has calculated the manufacturing cost in Sergipe to be 5½. 10s. per ton, which also includes the expenses for rum. The price to be realised for the refined sugar is arrived at by taking the market prices at present current in the various ports. The province of Sergipe, being richly adapted by soil and climate, is one of the principal districts in Brazil for the growth of the sugar-cane. The annual production (of 500 to 600 estates) exported from this province amounts to nearly 20,000 tons, and during the last ten years, according to the official report presented by the President to the Assembly, the export was 12,336,371 arrobas, or 176,234 tons, the price ranging from 1s. 4d. to 3s. 6d. per arroba (32 lbs.) The prospectus will be found in another column.

The following dividends were declared during June month:—			
	Per share.	Amount.	
Van	0 12 0	£9000 0 0	
Great Laxey	0 6 0	4500 0 0	
Phoenix	7 0 0	3500 0 0	
West Chiverton	1 0 0	3000 0 0	
Trumpet Consols	0 10 0	2000 0 0	
Herodotus	1 10 0	1536 0 0	
Foxdale	0 10 0	1400 0 0	
West Wheal Seton	2 10 0	1900 0 0	
South Conduffrow	0 2 6	765 7 6	
Wheal Russell	0 1 0	600 0 0	
Providence	0 10 0	560 0 0	
Wheal Mary Ann	0 10 0	512 0 0	
Rosewall Hill and Ransom	0 1 6	440 3 6	
North Crofty	0 1 6	420 15 0	
Spear Moor	1 0 0	242 0 0	
Streets Butters	0 2 0	11250 0 0	
Port Phillip	0 1 0	5000 0 0	
Almada and Trito	0 0 9	4583 6 8	
Colorado Terrible	0 1 6	1575 0 0	
Total		£51,884 12 8	

At Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. B. Warburton in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a credit balance of 2637. 5s. 7d. The profit on the three months' working was 1732. 18s. 9d. A dividend of 1800£ (4s. per share) was declared, and 837. 5s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Truscott reported upon the various points of operation. The mine continues to yield large quantities of ore, and the various hopes continue to produce as usual.

At Brookwood Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Matthew Loam in the chair), the accounts for the four months ending April showed a credit balance of 5142. 5s. 11d. A dividend of 500£ (2s. 6d. per share) was declared, and 14. 5s. 11d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Thomas Trevillion reported that the machinery throughout the mine is in good order, and the mine generally in a healthy and prosperous state. A better price for copper would be a considerable advantage, and from the tone of the copper market an advance may reasonably be expected.

At the Castle an Dinas Tin Mining Company meeting, held at Mr. Whitefield's offices, St. Columb, Cornwall, on Monday (Mr. W. James Thompson in the chair), it was resolved to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the first six months' working out of profits, together with a bonus of 6d. per share. The agent reported that he had, since the commencement of this company in January, 1871, had much dead work to do, in consequence of the very bad state the mine was left in by the previous adventurers. That had now been overcome, and he believed that far better results would be attained during the next six months, seeing that they were at full work on the lodes, both in the open cutting and at the shaft now sinking on the lode, from which he will be able to make great returns.

At New Pembroke Mine meeting, on July 4, the accounts for the four months ending April showed a credit balance of 1587. 17s. 5d. The purser having read a telegram from Mr. Hext Boger, proposing that the terms for a new set of "Edgecumbe's," or the western part of the mine, to be 1-18th, with minimum rental of 20£, it was resolved "That it is the opinion of this meeting that 1-2th dues would be quite high enough for opening an old and expensive mine—this being quite up to the average of the country in similar mines: but the adventurers will not object to the 20£ minimum rent, and to agree to 1-20th due." Capts. Francis and John Puckey say—"All our operations are being forced as fast as possible, and the future prospects are very encouraging."

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. R. W. Childs in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a debit balance of 204. 5s. 8d. A call of 8s. per share was made. Capt. John Truscott reported that from the great success in the adjoining mine he sees no reason why similar results may not be met with in this mine when further developed.

At Wheal Agar meeting, on Thursday, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made to meet the current expenses of the quarter.

At Carn Camborne Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. A. H. Cockett in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending May showed a credit balance of 197. 10s. 3d. To prevent inconvenience to the secretary, the company's books will henceforth be open on Tuesday in each week only between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock. Capt. Henry Bennett reported that the prospects of the mine have never been so favourable as at present, and from the knowledge he has of adjoining mines he believes that at a greater depth there are quite as rich deposits of tin in this as in any mine in the district.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Phoenix Silver-lead and Blende Mining Company (Limited), held on Tuesday, it was resolved that the company be wound up voluntarily, and that Mr. F. F. Buffon (Buffon and Chandler) be appointed liquidator.

At the Pontgibaud Silver-lead Mining and Smelting Company annual meeting, held at Parkes on July 8, the dividend for the year 1869-70 was fixed at 45 fr. per share.

The allotment letters of the Florence Tin Mine Company (Limited) were sent out to-day. The capital having been privately subscribed through the firm of Messrs. Jay and Co.

The shares of the Whitehaven Iron Mines Company (Limited) are quoted at from 2½ to 3 prem.

Mr. Cape has been appointed official liquidator of the Patent Bread Machinery Company (Limited), and Sanderson's Patents Association (Limited).

COAL MARKET.—The fresh arrivals this week number 94 ships. The demand for household coals has been more active, and an advance of 6d. per ton in prices has been established. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Original Hartlepool Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; South Kellog

Wallsend, 16s. 3d.; Pittington Wallsend, 15s.—Unsold, 1: 5 ships at sea.

"LA HOUILLE."—The comparative tranquility at present existing in Paris has permitted the re-appearance of "La Houille," to which we have several times referred as one of the most ably conducted journals devoted to the coal and iron interests published in France. The journal appears to be as well supplied with correspondence as ever, and in every way worthy of the support of those connected with the coal and metal trades of the Continent.

Mr. E. J. BARTLETT, of 30, Great St. Helen's, has just published his ninth edition of "How to Invest and What to Select." His treatment of this important object is precise and clear, evidently written with a maturity of judgment, founded upon a practical knowledge of the subject in all its varying interests, and must be read with much benefit by those in search of a wide and fertile field for enterprise and investment.

RECORD OF INVESTMENTS.—Messrs. Lavington and Pennington's "Monthly Circular and Record of Investments" for July contains a large amount of valuable information relating to railways, mines, foreign bonds, telegraphs, tramways, &c., which will be of considerable interest to intending investors.

MINING MACHINERY WANTED.

THE FOLLOWING MINING AND OTHER MACHINERY WANTED TO PURCHASE: secondhand not objected to if good and cheap:

Small STEEL CRUSHER; IRON ditto; TWO HEADS OF STAMPS; WATER WHEEL, 30 to 36 ft.; ditto, 14 ft. diameter; small portable or vertical ENGINE, 6-horse power; ditto, 16-horse power; a horizontal 24-horse power, and boiler; also a steam launch, to carry 10 tons, besides fuel for one day.

Address, with full details and lowest price, to T. Viner Clarke, 12, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER FOR A SLATE QUARRY.

WANTED, for a SLATE QUARRY, now in full operation, a GENTLEMAN who is fully adequate to UNDERTAKE THE DUTIES incidental to the above offices, and to be responsible, with the aid of a clerk, for the books and cash departments. His character must bear the strictest investigation, and he must be prepared to find security. Salary, £150 a year, with residence.

Apply by letter, in own handwriting, with copies of testimonials, to "G. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, to proceed to the United States, a COMPETENT AGENT, thoroughly acquainted with the SMELTING of ARGENTIFEROUS LEAD ORES, to TAKE CHARGE of the ERECTION of SMELTING WORKS, and superintend them afterwards. Liberal terms to first-class man.

Address, "Smelter," 20, Buckingham-street, Strand, London.

COAL WAGONS.

WANTED, ONE HUNDRED OR TWO HUNDRED 8 or 10-ton WAGONS, on hire for one year certain, perhaps for two or three years. To be narrow gauge, and with two doors; drop bottoms not essential.

Apply to EDWARD COOKBURN, Albert-street, Rugby.

SOUTH CARADON COPPER MINE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, ONE or TWO SHARES in this MINE, at from £200 to £205; the seller to have cheque on London banker for the purchase money on receipt of transfer.

Address, "D. J. Y.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a GOOD SECONDHAND CORNISH PUMPING ENGINE, cylinder not less than 36 inches, stroke 9 feet.

Address, DALTON HEMATITE MINING COMPANY, Ulverston.

WANTED, a SECONDHAND CONTRACTORS' TANK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, of 3 ft. gauge, and power sufficient to haul ten loaded one-and-a-quarter-yard earth wagons up a gradient of 1 in 30.

Applications to Mr. JOHN STANWAY, Black Moor Foot, near Huddersfield.

TO TIN PLATE MANUFACTURERS.

A METAL FIRM, intimately associated with the leading buyers of TIN-PLATES in LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and ABROAD, is OPEN for AN AGENCY, and can introduce FIRST-CLASS CONNESSIONS to any party commencing this branch of manufacture.

Address, "A. Z.," The Lombard Exchange Rooms, London, E.C.

PHOSPHATE OF LIME, AND LEAD MINE.

THE ADVERTISER, who has worked for the last three years for his own purposes the PHOSPHATE MINERAL 64 per cent, on Lord Powis and other's mines in NORTH WALES, is desirous of DEVELOPING THE SAME. Besides the phosphate of lime, there are millions of tons of carbonate of lime and phosphate combined, which Professor Voelker finds to contain from 15 to 30 per cent. of the latter, thus giving the agriculturist the opportunity of liming and boning his land in one operation. Any gentleman or company, desirous of investigating or joining in, or taking up this really important enterprise, will address, by letter, to SAMUEL and SON, Guano Merchants, No. 10, Orange-court, Castle-street, Liverpool.

There is in the same lease an important LEAD MINE, on which some thousands of pounds has been expended, and in which, during a temporary working this year, the lead has been for the first time struck.

PARTNERSHIP.—A SCIENTIFIC MAN (residing at the Sea Side) engaged inspecting extensive Works, Surveying Land, Mineral and House Property, Drawing Plans, Auditing Accounts, and Agent for Life, Fire, and Accidental Insurance Companies, supplying works, &c., with Plant and Machinery, DESIRES A GENTLEMAN with CAPITAL to JOIN HIM.

Principals only apply, stating amount of capital at command, and references, to "E. Partnership," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

Open to take a Young Gentleman as an Articled Pupil.

LEAD MINE IN PORTUGAL.

A PARTNER REQUIRED IN A VERY PROMISING PROPERTY, IN OPERATION.

Principals can apply by letter for particulars to "J. A. R.," 119, St. Martin's-lane, London, W.C.

AMERICAN MINES—SALT LAKE DISTRICT.—

Our THREE INSPECTORS will be in THIS DISTRICT during the next month, and anyone having first-class properties for sale, subject to approval by our agents, can apply to—

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN AGENCY, 100, Palmerston-buildings, E.C.

ANYONE WISHING TO TREAT for the PURCHASE of a very PROMISING and VALUABLE LEAD MINE in NORTH WALES, may have particulars by applying to MR. RALPH ASHTON, Rose Cottage, Romiley, Cheshire.

The mine is at present in private hands. This is a good opportunity for parties interested in the formation of joint-stock companies, as the property will bear the strictest investigation, and only a small outlay and a moderate capital are required to obtain very good returns.

TO SELL, OR LET ON HIRE, for cash or deferred payments, FIFTY COAL WAGONS, hopper built, with bottom and side doors, carrying seven tons.

Apply to MANSTON COAL COMPANY, Leeds.

PONTGIBAUD SILVER-LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held on the 8th Inst., the DIVIDEND for the year 1869-70 was fixed at FORTY-FIVE FRANCS PER SHARE. The sum of 15 fr. per share was paid on account of the same in June, 1870, and the balance of 30 fr. will be PAID in exchange for the Ninth Dividend Coupon at the office of the company, No. 24, Rue Richer, Paris, or at the London Agency, No. 11, Queen-street-place. The payments made in England for such balance of dividend will, after allowing for French tax and exchange, be at the rate of £1 3s. 6d. per share, subject to the deduction of income tax.

And notice is further given, that an "à compte" or instalment of 15 fr. per share on account of the dividend for the year 1870-71, will be paid at the offices of the company in Paris, or at the London Agency, on presentation of the Share Certificates with Tenth Dividend Coupon not detached, which will be stamped. The payments in England will, allowing for exchange, be at the rate of £1s. 10d. per coupon (less income tax).

The payment of the above dividends will be made on and after 12th July instant. JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS, London Agency, 11, Queen-street-place, July 10, 1871.

TUOLUMNE GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the above company will be HELD at the Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, London, on SATURDAY, the 15th day of July Inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of approving, or otherwise, the directors' report and statement of accounts, and for the transaction of the business of the company.

By order of the Board, A. NIGHTINGALE, Secretary.

26, Nicholas-lane, London.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—

Incorporated under Royal Charter.

Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, E.C., on MONDAY, the 31st Inst., at One o'clock P.M., precisely, to receive the report, accounts, and balance-sheet for the past year; to elect directors in lieu of W. J. C. Cutbill, Esq., and H. Collier, Esq., who retire by rotation; to fix the remuneration of the auditors for the past year; to elect auditors for the present year.

By order, GEORGE PALMER, Chairman.

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By FRANCIS CAMPIN, C.E.

London: LOCKWOOD and Co., 7, Stationer's Hall-court, E.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

JERSEY SPELTER COMPANY.—In last week's Journal I noticed a correspondent asking to be furnished with the address of the Jersey Spelter Company. You will kindly allow me to inform the writer that their address is as follows:—Jersey Spelter Company, Morriston, Swansea. All communications to be addressed to Mr. J. Treherne Jones, Jersey Spelter Works, Morriston, Swansea.

COAL IN PANAMA.—Could any reader inform me if the coal found in Panama is at work, or likely to be, as well as the name and address of the officials?—PROMPO.

COPPER ORES.—"J. T. C." (Dublin).—There is no hook, in print, devoted to the treatment of copper ores by precipitation. The general principles are stated in most works on metallurgy. Nearly every particular ore requires a special process—that is, as to the arrangement of details.

IRON SMELTING.—THE FERRIE FURNACE.—A "No. 1 Ironmaster," in reply to "Smelter," shall appear in next week's Journal.

Received.—"G. H." (Hull).—"C. T. M." (Sal Lake City).—"Credulous."—"P. S."—"C. W. V."—"J. J. J."—"A. S."—"Cymro."—"S. I. P."—"G. J. H."—"R. K." (Nevada).

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 15, 1871.

THE PROGRESS OF THE CO-PARTNERSHIP MOVEMENT.

At a time when the labour difficulty is forcing itself most unpleasantly upon the attention of the nation as a whole, and particularly upon persons interested in the coal and iron trades, it is most satisfactory to observe the progress that is being made towards the solving of the problem after the fashion that we have so often recommended. We believe in co-partnerships. They have stood the test of experience alike in the iron and the coal trades. The most hearty of their advocates are those colliery proprietors like Messrs. BRIGGS, and those ironmasters like Messrs. FOX, HEAD, and CO., who have experienced the great benefits that, as capitalists, they derive from the system. What can be more powerfully expressive than the testimony of Mr. H. CURBER BRIGGS, given in the *Mining Journal* of June 24? At the meeting for forming the North of England Industrial Iron and Coal Company, for the carrying on of the Carlton Iron-works, Stockton-on-Tees, that gentleman, relating what had been brought about by the adoption of the principle at the Methley Colliery, near Leeds, said that it had "changed it from a hell into a paradise."

Nor is it only by removing causes of strife that co-partnerships can be made profitable to employers and employed. There had been no such strife at the Monkwood Colliery, near Chesterfield, when Mr. EMERSON BAINBRIDGE, manager to the Duke of NORFOLK'S Sheffield collieries, resolved to adopt it at that place. The colliery had failed to give satisfaction to the directors and shareholders, owing to the heavy cost of producing the coal, and the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity. And all this notwithstanding, the black shale coal worked at this colliery is of a quality for house, gas, and coking purposes equal to any in the district, and superior to that worked at certain of the collieries in South Derbyshire. To meet the difficulty the directors determined to introduce the system of industrial co-operation, that has proved so successful at the collieries of Messrs. BRIGGS, SON, and CO. (Limited). This system, we cannot too often repeat, is simply an arrangement for allowing every workman to participate in the annual profits of the concern—in other words, to receive, beyond his ordinary earnings, an extra sum, the amount of which will be in proportion to his total earnings for the year. We most heartily trust that when the Monkwood Colliery accounts have been audited, at the end of the year, Mr. BAINBRIDGE will have a practical exemplification of the wisdom of the resolve which determined him to follow in the wake of the proprietors of the Whitton Collieries. It could be well desired that his first year's success should be equal to that of Messrs. BRIGGS. That far in the life of the new venture of those gentlemen resulted in the profits being more than doubled. Afterwards the system became more fully extended and appreciated, and, as a result of the increased care and attention of the workmen, and the absence of strikes, a profit of 20 per cent., or 22,341L, was found to have been realised in the year ending June 30, 1869—of which 34,63L, went into the pockets of the workmen. It will be understood that in working under this system the daily earnings of the colliers, or any other class of workmen to whom it may be made to apply, cannot be reduced, but that each, by careful and regular working, will realise every year an amount over and above his daily earnings. Thus, whilst they are shareholders in the profits of the colliery they risk nothing if they have not actually taken shares, but have the power in their own hands to effect an increase in their annual income. The chief points of the system are the uniting of the interests of employers and the employed, and that, therefore, whatever a workman can save by attention and care is plainly an advantage to himself.

But where the workmen, as in the case of the North of England Iron Company, and in other similar concerns, are allowed to take shares, then the men are joint capitalists in the concern in the correct meaning of the term, as well as shareholders in a labour sense. And this is the form of the principle which is now in most favour. A fortnight ago we noticed the preparations to make the Lustrum Iron-works, at Stockton, a co-operative concern. We repeat that we hope the scheme may be established. Now, we have a vigorous movement in Newcastle-upon-Tyne to start the Ouseburn Engine Works Company (Limited) upon the co-partnership principle. At a recent meeting in its behalf, presided over by Dr. RUTHERFORD, that gentleman showed that industrial partnerships were the very best investments for capital. In the first place, they stimulated a man to do his best to turn out the greatest possible quantity of work in the shortest possible time. One great complaint of many masters at present was the want of economy on the part of workmen, and industrial partnerships would, by securing attention to details, and doing away with waste, create a new source of profit. Another reason why such partnerships were good means of investment was, that when the principle was fairly applied they returned a larger interest on the capital than concerns conducted in the ordinary manner. They would try if 10 per cent. could not be made, but in many industrial partnerships 12, 15, 17, and even 20 per cent. was divided.

The Chairman replied to a speaker that the application of co-op-

ration to production and its application to distribution were two totally different things. It did not require an immense amount of capital to go into distribution, but it did need a large capital to go into production, and there was no society in existence, so far as he knew, upon any large scale, where that principle was affirmed in its memorandum and articles of association. In answer to the question, "What amount of capital was already raised?" the Chairman stated that from the time they commenced there had not been a single working day on which shareholders had not been obtained, and during the last few days as many as fifty or sixty had come forward to take shares. He further stated that the works were believed to be capable of employing about 600 men. It had been ascertained that they could turn out from 12 to 16 pairs of engines of 200-horse power in the year. He could not give any guarantee. He informed another enquirer that they would be able to pay three times as much interest as could be got at the bank. Capital ran the risk, and that was one reason why it must be fairly remunerated. The question was then asked, "Is it possible to get a rule inserted to compel large shareholders, as the capital of the small shareholders accumulates, to withdraw to make room for the small shareholders?" The Chairman reminded the speaker that they must regard the principles of common sense, honesty, decency, and morality. They would never get any capital if they told it that it would not get fair play, and would be cast overboard as soon as they got done with it.

Dr. RUTHERFORD, in conclusion, wisely remarked that they could not move a peg without capital, they must have it at the very beginning. They could not get the works for less than 30,000L, and that must be raised somehow. The scheme was that after a reserve fund was provided for 10 per cent. might be declared on the capital, and, therefore, all the men who were shareholders would receive the 10 per cent. on their money invested; and, more than that, it was provided that every man was to be contributing capital week by week, and so he would be reaping the fruits of his contributions. Where there was no risk, money was readily lent at 5 or 4½, or even 4, per cent., but it could not be said of a co-partnership of industry, or any other concern, that there was absolutely no risk; and, therefore, they must not be too fastidious as to the claims of capital.

The concern has our best wishes for its full success.

COAL IN FRANCE.

The demand for English coal seems to have greatly revived in France during the month which has just elapsed. The exports have been as follows, month by month, to June 30 in the last three years:—

Month.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	168,978	191,279	105,677
February	160,977	189,425	154,913
March	149,260	244,667	161,102
April	156,609	199,875	179,055
May	172,392	196,272	155,363
June	162,212	193,719	158,348
Total	1,000,428	1,215,237	874,458

This year's figures, it will be observed, still show a considerable decrease as compared with 1870 and 1869; but the falling-off may yet be recovered, as a period of industrial activity in France is not now at all improbable. The consumption of English coal during the last six months in France reflects with tolerable accuracy the history of that unfortunate, but now reviving, country. In January, when the war was at its height, the exports were at their lowest point. February and March witnessed a restoration of peace with Germany, and a great increase in the consumption ensued, but it was again much reduced in May by the dreadful insurrection in Paris. The triumph of the party of order towards the close of May once more restored vigour and animation to the industrial life of France, and this time with every prospect of comparative permanence, although it is difficult to suppose that the great quarrel between France and Germany has yet seen its last phase.

One curious result of the late war has been the complete change which has taken place in the relative positions of France and Germany as consumers of English coal. Up to last year France was our largest foreign coal customer, but she has now fallen—at any rate temporarily—into the second rank, and the first place has been assumed by Germany. The war greatly interrupted the ordinary course of German industry, and especially coal mining. The result has been that for the last few months English coal has been in great request in Germany, the German consumption standing as follows for the first six months of the last three years:—

Month.	1869.	1870.	1871.
January	27,458	49,732	21,880
February	57,822	31,471	36,475
March	160,943	159,665	210,136
April	188,537	207,452	282,923
May	167,817	206,400	206,852
June	159,168	202,497	246,163
Total	761,745	857,317	1,094,434

The increase in the German demand nearly compensated for the falling off in the French consumption. Germany will probably soon fall back, however, into her old position in the matter of English coal. Sadowa and the campaign of 1866 checked for the moment the progress of German coal mining, but it soon regained its former vigour, and the same result may be expected to follow Sedan and the campaign of 1870-71. As regards France, the consumption of English coal will probably increase rather than otherwise. The French are never very fond of coal mining, and the war must have made some rather awkward gaps in the ranks of labour; on the other hand, France does not lack capital, and many steam-impelled industries seem likely to regain in a few months a good deal of their old animation. Something depends upon the policy adopted with regard to the national navy. Should a severe economy be pursued, and should several large war vessels be put out of commission, there would necessarily be a large curtailment of the consumption of coal in the public service. It seems probable that this consumption will for some little time to come be reduced. The great ocean steam navigation enterprises, which were fostered so much by the Napoleonic regime may also possibly meet with less support from the Republican Government, and may have to restrict their operations in consequence. But the course of steam-aided manufacturing industries is ever onwards in France, and hence there is a strong probability of an increase in the consumption of coal. Even in this memorable year France has been importing English coal at the rate of 1,748,916 tons per annum, while in 1861, a year of almost complete peace, she only took 1,443,115 tons of English coal. If we go back to 1851, we shall find that in that year the imports of English coal only amounted to 602,130 tons, and in 1841 they only stood at 429,950 tons, while in 1831 they did not exceed 35,911 tons. Amid all the vicissitudes of the chequered history of France, the French have been continually using more and more coal as steam-engines and locomotives have gained ground among them. There is no reason to suppose that this development of steam-power in France will not be carried yet further. Surprise has been expressed that the French have been enabled to subscribe so freely to their great 80,000,000L. loan. Their subscribing ability is due to their naturally economical habits, but in great part it is due also to the resources which steam power has placed at their disposal. Steam-power, by immensely stimulating and assisting the energies of the nation, has healed the wounds inflicted by previous revolutions, and it seems destined to make good the grievous losses resulting from the past year of external warfare and internal convulsion. But steam-power cannot be produced without coal.

EXPORTS OF RAILWAY IRON.—The demand for British railway iron on foreign account appears to have been scarcely sustained in June, the exports of that month having been 103,052 tons, against 125,474 tons in June, 1870, and 95,039 tons in June, 1869. Russia took only 12,731 tons of railway iron in June, against 36,988 tons in June, 1870; and the United States, 44,919 tons, against 46,065 tons. On the other hand, British America took 12,566 tons in June, against 34,95 tons in June, 1870. The shipments to British India showed a great falling off in June. The exports of railway iron from the United Kingdom in the six months ending June 30 this year amounted to 476,191 tons, against 562,709 tons in the corresponding period of 1870, and 415,784 tons in the corresponding period of 1869. The exports have decreased this year to Russia (very largely), Holland,

Spain, Austria, Egypt, Chili, and British India; but they have increased to Sweden, Germany, France, the United States, Brazil, Peru, British America, and Australia. The value of the railway iron exported in June was 842,304L, against 926,061L in June, 1870, and 790,729L in June, 1869; and in the six months ending June 30 this year, 3,752,479L, against 4,517,622L in the corresponding period of 1870, and 3,271,323L in the corresponding period of 1869.

NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—The tender of Messrs. G. BAILEY TOMS and Co., Laurence Pountney-hill, London, for 11,132 tons of new rails of British manufacture, for Indian and State railways in the province of Bengal, was accepted by the Secretary of State for India on the 4th inst. The section is a light one, weighing under 40 lbs. per yard, and the quality is required to be high-class. The rails will be subjected to severe tests at the works to which their manufacture is confined. It is interesting to notice the extension of railways on the narrow gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. now taking place in the East. The demand for rails of light calibre applicable to such lines has lately assumed considerable importance, and is likely to increase in the immediate future. The firm selected for the execution of this contract is Messrs. Hopper, Radcliffe, and Co., Britannia Ironworks, Fenchurch, Durham, who have made a speciality of this description of iron manufacture.

SIEMENS' REGENERATIVE-FURNACE.—Dr. KOSMANN, of Grimmsberg, has made a close comparative examination of the work of the ordinary puddling-furnace and of Siemens' furnace, and has also made most careful and multitudinous analyses of the slags produced by each. The result of his research may be summarised as follows:—The regenerative-furnace may be used with great advantage in all processes where very great heat is required, where fuel is very low in price, and might otherwise be useless; whenever a specific kind of flame is required, combined with a constant temperature, and also when another motive force is available, such as water or waste steam-power from other furnaces. In such cases 50 per cent. of fuel may be saved by the use of Siemens' furnace; he very much questions its superiority, however, where cheap fuel cannot be obtained, and where waste steam from other sources is not available.

HYDROGEN GAS.—A new and economical method of manufacturing hydrogen has lately been announced, which, if successful when tried on the large scale, will go far to revolutionise many metallurgical processes, and to render ores available which at present, from want of cheap and powerful reducing agents, are useless. M. Tessié du Mothay and Maréchal, the inventors of the cheap method of obtaining oxygen from the manganates of soda, are the discoverers. Their process consists in heating the hydrates of the alkalies, or alkaline earths, with coal, coke, or charcoal to a red heat, when carbonic acid and hydrogen are given off abundantly. The carbonic acid is absorbed by water, and the hydrogen remains. In this mode of preparation there is no special production of steam, and no generating apparatus is required other than the retorts themselves. If lime be used, it simply requires to be again slackened, when it is anew fit for use; the only reagent positively consumed being the equivalent of carbon, required to split up the water of the hydrate. The combination of the two gas processes of these distinguished chemists will give a source of most intense heat, and at a very moderate cost.

LEAD MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

The period at which the metalliferous deposits of Cardiganshire were first worked is such an early one as to be now entirely a matter of conjecture. Sir John Pettus, writing in 1670, says that these works in Wales, as well as others in Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Cornwall, as far as tradition can assure us, were anciently wrought by the Romans. But we have, in fact, no trustworthy account of any mining operations in Cardiganshire previous to the reign of Henry VII., who created by patent a special commission, composed of various members of the nobility, with liberty to dig and search for any gold, silver, tin, and lead except under the houses and castles of the King and his subjects. There is no account preserved of the quantity of lead ore raised in this part of the Principality by the commission, but it is stated to have yielded an immense sum of money.

The metalliferous tract of Cardiganshire ranges in a north-north-east and south-south-west direction, and is formed exclusively of the clay-slates and gritstones of Lower Silurian age. The prevailing strike of the beds is from north by east and south by west, to north-north-east and south-south-west, a direction so subject to frequent variations for small distances that some of the minor veins, if drawn in plan on a large scale, would appear to describe a zig-zag line; such being particularly the case when the beds of rocks frequently vary in their nature. Nearly all of the most productive deposits agree within a few degrees of this course, as Goginan, Logylas, Old Bog, &c. The underlie is most frequently to the south.

The filling matter of the mineral veins is principally slate rock in angular fragments, of all sizes, from the most minute particles, so intimately mixed with the lead ore as to be only appreciable after dressing, to the large masses, sometimes fathoms in length and height, which, appearing to split the lode for a time into two limbs, are known as "horses" in Cornwall, and as "riders" in the North of England. The other associates of this slate rock, as filling matter, may be shortly summed up, being quartz, carbonate of lime, fluor-spar, sulphate of baryta, and carbonate of baryta. Of the metallic minerals, galena or sulphure of lead, in some cases pure, in others containing silver, up to the proportion of 75 ozs. in the ton of lead, is the most abundant. With few exceptions it occurs in particles, frequently as small as the finest sand, and is very rarely found in solid masses, even as large as a cannon shot. White lead ore (the carbonate) is found in a few of the lodes, particularly near the surface, but not in great quantity, and only in consequence of the decomposition effected by the infiltration of water holding carbonic acid. Zinc-blende is almost equally abundant with the galena, and in many places even more so, being in thin strings and small spots the most frequent ore of the poorer lodes; but it occurs only in a few mines in sufficiently large masses to make it worth while to separate it. Copper pyrites, iron pyrites, and ore of manganese are also found.

This district, as compared with Cornwall, has the great advantage of being so diversified with hill and dale, that a large proportion of the expensive shafts may be dispensed with, and the facilities for driving an adit level often supersede the necessity of raising the water by machinery for many fathoms in height. The subterranean springs, too, are not abundant, probably in consequence of the ready efflux afforded to the surface water by the numerous valleys; and in most cases an overshot wheel, of 30 or 40 ft. diameter, working 6 or 8 in. pumps, is found to be sufficiently powerful.

with its poverty, surrendered the mine. The next company, after working but a very short period, discovered not only the lode but a rich bunch of ore, and the mine has ever since been yielding thousands of pounds profit per annum. The case of Goginan when taken up by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons seemed to be still more hopeless. The previous adventurer, who had explored to the 30 or 40, assured them repeatedly that there was nothing there, and he would undertake to carry on his back to Aberystwith all the ore they would ever extract. The mine has for many years returned upwards of 1500 tons of silver-lead ore per annum.

In 1860 some mines were discovered on the Gogerddan estate, belonging to Sir Carberry Pryse, which turned out to be of a most valuable character. It is stated that the ore was so close to surface that the moss and grass did but barely cover it. These mines, as Bog and Daren, and afterwards as the Gogerddan Mines, were worked for many years, and were highly productive. The space at our command, however, will not allow of our going further into the history of these mines, but we shall do so on a future occasion.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

July 12.—There is exceedingly little of interest to report regarding the Pig-Iron Market during the past week. The annual holidays of the district take place at the end of this week, and there is consequently an exodus now going on from town to country and coast which tends to restrict business within the narrowest limits. The warrant market has shown very little animation, 57s. 9d. being the nominal cash price until yesterday, when 57s. 9d. was taken. To-day a very moderate business was done at 58s. 1d., and 58s. one month; and the closing quotations were—sellers 58s. one month, and 59s. 9d. cash. Prices of shipping iron are unaltered.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
G. M. brands at Glasgow (deliverable alongsides)	58s. 0d.	57s. 9d.
Gartsherrie ditto ditto	64 6	55 0
Coltess ditto ditto	65 0	55 0
Summerlee ditto ditto	63 0	55 0
Langton ditto ditto	62 0	55 6
Carbroe ditto ditto, ex store	59 6	57 6
at Port Dundas ditto ditto	60 6	55 0
Calder ditto ditto	61 0	57 6
Glenarnock at Ardrossan ditto ditto	61 0	55 0
Dalmellington ditto ditto	59 0	55 0
Eglinton ditto ditto	57 6	56 6
Caron at Grangemouth ditto	55 0	—
Shotts ditto (selected) ditto	60 0	—
Shotts ditto ditto	62 0	59 6
Kinnel at Boness ditto ditto	59 0	54 6
G. M. brands at Middlesborough ditto	51 6	48 0
Bar Iron	£7 15 0	£8 0 0
Nail rods	8 0 0	—
SHIPLMENTS.		
For the week ending July 8, 1871	Tons 17,127	
July 7, 1870	9,329	
Increase	7,798	
Total increase since December 25, 1870	65,899	

The trade in Manufactured Iron is quieter this week, the ship-builders on the Clyde having generally intimated that they will take no delivery of iron between July 13 and 22, on account of work being suspended during that time for the fair holidays. Warehouse keepers and makers are embracing this opportunity of balancing and taking stock, so that the lull is not without its use. The prices of all kinds of iron are very firmly maintained, not only by the highly prosperous state of the home trade, but also on account of the better class of orders which are reaching us from France and the federated German States, as well as from Russia, India, and America. The orders for cast goods are becoming more numerous, the Messrs. Laidlaw having secured the contract for pipes for Odessa, noticed last week. A good business is being done in merchant bars for shipment. Engineers are wanted, and even with the present hands working 12 to 14 hours per day the work cannot be overtaken. Boiler-makers are doing a large business, and all classes of workers in metals can have full employment at highly remunerative wages. A considerable amount of bad feeling has been exhibited by the puddlers who were on strike at Motherwell against those who remained at their work, resulting in the apprehension of a Unionist named Smith, on the charge of assaulting a workman named Jones, who had remained at work during the strike. Smith is an old offender, and was conveyed to Hamilton Prison.

We are informed by the Italian Consul in Glasgow that of the firms in Scotland who exhibited at the International Maritime Exhibition, Naples, the following have gained prizes, as undernoted:—Messrs. R. Napier and Sons, Glasgow, first-class gold medal; Messrs. Henderson, Coulborn and Co., Renfrew, second-class silver medal and bronze medal; Messrs. McCulloch, Paterson and Co., Port Glasgow, second-class silver-medal; Messrs. Marquis Brothers, Bon-Accord Works, London-road, Glasgow, second-class silver medal; the Shotts Iron Company, Glasgow, second-class silver medal; Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon, Port-Glasgow, bronze medal; Messrs. H. J. H. Knight and Co., Glasgow, first-class silver medal; Messrs. Thomas Edington and Son, Glasgow, bronze medal; the Monkland Iron Company, Glasgow, second-class silver medal.

The midsummer exports of coal by the Canadian fleet has sent up the shipments this week from the Scotch ports to 53,887 tons, against 29,366 tons in the corresponding week of 1870, but there is the old complaint about the unremunerative nature of the prices. These shipments generally clear off the stocks of inferior coal in this market, and there are always small and needy coalmasters who are glad to clear out at low prices, to put them in funds to pay their lordships. With the exception of gas coal, coke, and burnt coke for steamers, the other descriptions can be purchased on rather easier terms. The colliers are working to be in funds during the fair holidays, which they generally devote to roistering; but fears that a demand for advanced wages is imminent are generally entertained.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

July 12.—There has been a good arrival of vessels during the week, and a large amount of business in all branches of trade. Large cargoes of esparto grass continue to be delivered at Tyne Dock, and immense stocks of this useful material are now held there. The Chilton Coal Mines are in the market to be let, as well as the Winstone Mines, in the same district. They are certain to command attention, as the demand for coke at the present time is enormous. These mines are in the immediate vicinity of those celebrated coking coal works, the Black Boy, Eldon, and South Durham Collieries.

IMPROVEMENTS IN COLLIERY MACHINERY.—Among the many improvements introduced into collieries the lubricator for coal tubs and wagons, recently patented, is making good progress, and is pretty certain in time to be generally adopted. This lubricator is very simple in construction; it is, indeed, merely a small cast-iron box, or vessel, into which oil is introduced, and attached to it there is a small tube, into which a wire is introduced, and this tube and wire are placed very near the working part of the axle. It is, in fact, a "needle lubricator," very similar if not exactly like the one in common use for lubricating the journals of steam machinery. From trials we have seen made with this lubricator, extending over a considerable period, it is quite evident that by it a very great economy is effected as compared with the old system of greasing or oiling the axle. The result of these experiments will be given very shortly in detail; at present we will only remark that the cost of keeping axles in first-rate working order by this method will not exceed one-ninth the cost by the old method of lubrication—that is, the cost of the oil used as compared with the cost of the grease or oil applied in the usual way. The cost of the fittings for each tub is 8s., and the economy effected by the application will very soon repay this expenditure. These lubricators are manufactured under license from the patentee, Mr. Llewellyn, by Mr. James Laidler, the Durham Brassworks, and are sold by Messrs. Heslop and Wilson, engineers, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

There is no great change to notice in the state of parties connected with the engineers' strike. It was stated last week in this letter that a meeting was likely to take place between the men and masters in one or more cases, but this actually occurred. Messrs. Haworth and some of the men had a meeting and a conversation of two hours duration, but nothing whatever was done; there was, indeed, no chance of coming to any agreement, as the men sent to the conference some of the League, and these men would have nothing but the nine hours pure and simple, or, in other words, all their own way. A few men continue to drop in at most of the works, and some disturbances have occurred, the strikers having molested in a very offensive manner some of the men, and also committed assaults. Two men have been brought up and charged with those offences under the new Act, and in one case a man was committed for two

months, and in the other a young man was committed for fourteen days. It is expected that shortly a number of men are to be brought from Belgium to take the places of those out. The amount paid to the men on strike is very small, and many of them and their families are suffering severely. It is hardly possible that the strike can continue much longer.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

July 13.—The Quarterly Meetings of the Iron Trade have been held this week at Birmingham and Wolverhampton, and on each day the attendance was very numerous. A tolerable number of orders, both for pigs and finished iron, changed hands at improved quotations, second-class pigs being 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per ton, and second-class bars, hoops, &c., 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton higher than we were able to report three months ago. It must, however, be recollected that the margin between actual and official rates is still very considerable, and as the last-named standard regulates the rate of wages paid to the puddlers, shinglers, &c., it follows that the ironmasters are only able to make small profits. Finished iron was, as usual at this season, relatively stronger than pig, in consequence of the supposed curtailment of production caused by the hot weather, but as yet very little interruption has been experienced in this district from meteorological causes. Prices in both branches were too variable for positive quotation, but they may be stated approximately at 3s. 17s. 6d. to 4s. for hot-blast native all-mine pig, 4s. 10s. to 4s. 12s. 6d. for hemispheres, and 7s. 10s. to 8s. for common bars. Puddled bars are quoted 5s. 15s. to 6s., hoops, 8s. 10s. to 8s. 15s., and single sheet 8s. 10s. to 9s. 10s. Ores have advanced with the price of iron, from 6s. to 1s. per ton. Apart from yesterday's transactions, which appear to have been generally satisfactory, orders are now coming in very fairly for South Staffordshire iron; and the shipping branch is especially active for the United States, Canada, and Holland. Hoops, sheets, and boiler-plates are in good request for Russia, Spain, Germany, and Australia, and some good specifications for bars and rods have lately been placed for Italy and the United States. As indicating the improved prosperity of the district, it may be mentioned that, notwithstanding the continued exhaustion of local iron mines, the production of pig-iron in this district is now considerably larger than at the corresponding date last year, though the number of furnaces in blast is about the same. The failure is announced of the Parkfield Iron Company, a joint-stock concern only formed a few years ago. The liabilities are set down at 9000*l.*, with 7000*l.* assets. The firm has been recently occupied in the production of pig-iron of the cheapest class, which at present low quotations, compared with advanced rates of hematite and other ores, can hardly afford adequate remuneration to the producer. Added to this, the company is understood to have sustained a loss of 1000*l.* by the recent failure of Mr. F. Lewis. The suspension is also announced of Mr. E. J. Gibbs, of the Deepfields Ironworks. In this case the liabilities are 8000*l.*, and it is feared the assets will be small. The Coal Trade continues buoyant for the season, and prices are firm all round. Native iron ores are in considerable request at improving quotations.

The trade of North Staffordshire has been steady since the Quarterly Meeting, held last week at Stoke, at which the existing official list was renewed for the ensuing three months. The labour market bears, on the whole, a better aspect, although there is still some agitation. The application for an advance was carefully and impartially considered by the masters at the Quarterly Meeting, and the result was a confirmation of their previous decision, that until a list price of iron was advanced a rise in wages could not be entertained, and the fact was also elicited that the puddlers of North Staffordshire were already having 6d. per ton higher wages than is being paid for the same class of work in the North of England. It is to be hoped that the dispute will now fall through, and that a better feeling than has recently prevailed between employers and employed in this district will be found to exist. The Coal and Ironstone Trades are steady, and do not call for special remark this week.

The Hartley Colliery balance is still undisposed of, and the start that was made by the colliers about two years since to increase it by subscriptions amongst themselves has only partly succeeded. This is thought to result not altogether from indifference among the men, but from want of their understanding the question before them. If the coalmasters of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire would be good enough to follow the example of Messrs. Phillip Williams and Sons, Messrs. John Bradley and Co., the Earl of Dudley, and others bring the master before the men working in their different pits, notwithstanding the men and boys would gladly give their sixpences or threepences to their employer, and the money would thus find its way to the honorary treasurer. In the case of the firms named we know that within a few days of the master being put before the pits' companies they paid their quotas almost to a man. Some of the men who paid their money have since lost their lives, and their widows are unable to get the benefit of this fund. We understand that some of the widows have made application for relief, but, unfortunately, no help could be given them under existing circumstances. It is, therefore, hoped that the master will at once be taken up, and the 50*l.* promised by the colliers repaid, and added to the 35*l.* already deposited in the bank by the trustees. It is very desirable that the coalmasters in the district should take this good cause in hand, and follow the example of those alluded to; if they will do so, success is certain.

At the Quarterly Meeting a model and diagrams of Danks' rotary furnace, the principal features of which have already been explained, attracted a good deal of attention; but the chief object of interest exhibited was a working model of Russell's patent water screens for puddling and other furnaces, and heated surfaces generally, the object of which is to protect the worker from the direct heat of the furnace. The invention consists of a combination of three screens of wrought or cast iron, with a movable centre, fixed in front of the furnace and kept cool by jets of water projected upon their outer sides by a horizontal water-pipe, running along the top. The principal advantages claimed for the invention are the production of a superior quality and greater weight of iron, especially in the summer time (when it is well known that much inferior iron is made). There would be no difficulty with these screens, it is intended, in making at each furnace 2 tons more of puddled iron per week by additional heats, without extra coals, and 2 cwt. more per turn, which would otherwise be lost or run to cinder in an ordinary furnace, thus effecting a saving to the master, in iron and fuel, of at least 2*l.* per week, and to the workman, from an increased number of heats, of at least 10*s.* weekly.

THE DUDLEY INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

A deferred monthly meeting of the above Institute was held on Monday evening, in the Dudley and Midland Geological Museum, Wolverhampton Street, Dudley. Mr. Joseph Cooksey (president) occupied the chair; and the following gentlemen were also present:—Messrs. Brooke R. Smith, G. Spruce, J. Hughes, E. Greenway, J. Field, J. M. Fellows, J. Hancox, A. Lindop, G. Taylor, J. Ritson, W. H. Hall, W. North (ex-president), R. Evans, W. Evans, J. Waterfield, and J. Skidmore, Isaac Williams, and Francis Holcroft. The Hon. Sec. (Mr. H. Johnson) said he had not yet heard from Mr. Peace, the Law Clerk of the Mining Association, upon the desired alteration in the Mines Regulation Bill. This silence was doubtless due to the busy time he had lately had. The bill was being pushed forward in order to get it passed during the present session. The members then discussed the forthcoming visit of the Iron and Steel Institute, in August; and the Hon. Secretary read several communications he had received from Mr. John Jones, the secretary, and from Mr. Bunning, the secretary to the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, from which it appeared that arrangements had been made for the members of the Northern Institute of Mining Engineers, and those of the Iron Trade of Middlesborough, who so pleasantly and hospitably entertained the members of the Dudley Institute in 1869, to pay their return visit to South Staffordshire on the occasion of the visit of the Iron and Steel Institute to Dudley.

Mr. Johnson reported that the Earl of Dudley, with his usual liberality, had promised, through Mr. E. F. Smith, to entertain them to breakfast at the Dudley Arms Hotel, on Thursday morning, Aug. 24, and then place at their service the largest and best thick coal pit which his lordship has—the Ramrod Colliery, near Rowley. The Birmingham Canal Company had, he was pleased to say, also, with their accustomed liberality, promised to convey the visitors by steam yacht and boats through their Netherton tunnel, and illuminate it from end to end, which is probably one of the best pieces of canal engineering in the kingdom. He reported also that Messrs. Dixon and Co. had, through their agent, Mr. Peacock, kindly placed their Dudley Port deep limestone pit at the service of the visitors, and would give them a luncheon down in the pit on their arrival there. If the arrangements were carried out according to the programme, and it might easily be done, the visitors would have plenty of time to arrive in Birmingham for the grand banquet to be given to the whole body of the Iron and Steel Institute by the members of the South Staffordshire Iron Trade at 6 o'clock the same evening.

The Hon. Sec. then referred to the proposed four days' excursion of the members into the South Wales district, and said he had fixed July 24 and three following days for the trip. He proposed that

they should leave Dudley and proceed to Merthyr Tydfil, passing over the Crumlin Viaduct, and here he might mention that the railway company had consented to bring the train to a standstill at a point of the viaduct, in order that the members might have an opportunity of observing its fine proportions. (Hear, hear.) On arriving at Merthyr Tydfil the party would proceed to visit the Dowlais Ironworks and the Vochriw Pits, and afterwards would be kindly entertained to luncheon by Mr. Menelaus. (Hear, hear.) On Tuesday it was proposed to visit the Abernant Ironworks of Richard Pottershill, Esq., and the Guibal's ventilating fans at Powell Duffryn Colliery, and then on to Cardiff and visit the docks there, and possibly the castle and grounds of the Marquis of Bute. On Wednesday, to visit the new hematite mines of Llantrisant, Bridgend, Tondu Ironworks (Mr. Brogden's), and on Thursday visit Ynyscedwin, where the process of iron smelting by anthracite coal was carried on, and reach Dudley that evening at 7 p.m. The programme was well received, and it was agreed that it should be strictly followed. The remainder of the business was formal.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

July 13.—Nothing of importance has transpired in connection with the trade of this district since the last issue of the Journal. The iron market held at Middlesborough, on Tuesday, was somewhat brisker than of late. There was not more than a usual attendance, but prices were buoyant, and in one or two instances advanced quotations were accepted by buyers. The demand for No. 3 iron was quiet, but makers are not willing to commit themselves for delivery at an early period, and consequently not very many sales have been made within the past few days. Stocks are very low, and with the large and increasing local consumption, and the heavy contracts in hand for delivery to the Continent this season, sellers are not ready to make many sales, except for full prices. Quotations are—No. 1, 52s. to 52s. 6d.; No. 3, 48s. to 48s. 6d.; No. 4, 47s. to 47s. 6d. Foundry iron is in brisk consumption at the present time. The demand for castings is pretty good, and ironfounders are complaining less of the scarcity of work.

The state of the Finished Iron Trade is unaltered since last week. The works are fairly employed, and for most classes of manufactured iron-makers are in possession of orders to keep them going for some weeks. Enquiries for rails are not particularly numerous just now. The rapid development of railways in America necessarily improves the prospect of English rail-makers; and from enquiries afloat, and the heavy quantity of iron wanted, there is every probability of Cleveland manufacturers falling in for a goodly share of the requirements for that country. Plate-makers are full of work. Engineering houses are busy. For bars there is fair enquiry.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

July 13.—The ironworks in the district are now doing a good business, and, on the whole, the trade of Derbyshire is in a healthy state. Foundry material, in particular, continues in good demand, and there are some extensive orders in hand for pipes of various dimensions. A very large and increasing tonnage of pig-iron is being produced at the local establishments, including Sheepbridge, Staveley, and Alfreton. In Coal there is no material change, the tonnage going to London by the Midland being very large for the season. There has been a considerable increase in the business doing with the metropolis during the first half of the present year, as will be seen from the following return from the leading collieries of the quantities sent from Derbyshire for the two half-years:—

	1870.	1871.
Clay Cross	Tons 188,929	Tons 193,448
Eckington	50,053	46,654
Codnor Park	47,442	47,745
Langley	53,465	78,859
Pitton	43,652	49,634
Staveley	26,966	35,887
Total	416,208	418,318
Increase, 1871	Tons 32,119	

The following figures will show the actual state of trade for the last three months, so far as Derbyshire is concerned:—

	April.	May.	June.
Clay Cross	Tons 29,081	Tons 36,500	Tons 31,402
Langley	11,608	14,263	16,259
Pitton	6,652	8,485	7,135
Eckington	8,657	9,618	7,979
Shipley	6,159	6,325	4,826
Codnor Park	7,258	8,160	6,540
Staveley	5,128	6,492	6,339
Tapton	3,610	3,997	3,047
Total	78,103	93,830	82,

kind of partition running a height of 20 or 30 ft. in the direction of the winding-gear. Shortly after two o'clock on Monday morning this was discovered to be on fire, and as the pit was not then being worked it is supposed that the fire was the act of an incendiary. About 40 or 50 men were in the pit at the time, but they made their escape by means of the downcast, as the ropes of the other shafts were burnt through and the cages had fallen to the bottom. There fortunately happened to be plenty of water close at hand, and after some time the fire was subdued, but not before the partition had been almost entirely consumed and the woodwork for some distance down the shaft rendered worthless. The pit was stopped for a few days, but work has been now resumed.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

July 13.—There is a general expectation that the Iron Trade will evince still greater activity in the third quarter than has yet been witnessed this year. Since the Quarterly Meeting orders are beginning to flow in freely, but makers do not show a disposition to accept large forward engagements, except at slightly advanced rates. The result of quotations remaining the same has so far been satisfactory, buyers having been induced to enter the market more freely and with greater confidence than previously; and if buyers continue to show a readiness, such as they are now beginning to evince, to enter into transactions, there is every reason to expect that very considerable progress will be made both in the demand and prices by the end of the quarter which has just commenced. This week again very considerable animation is to be witnessed at the ironworks. Rail makers are full on work, the enquiry both for steel and iron rails being still extensive, both for home and foreign consumption. During the week the clearances from the local ports have been quite equal to the average, the United States taking, as usual, the lion's share, and the remainder going principally to the continental markets. Russian business, although slightly moved, is still far below expectations. The colonies are beginning to purchase more freely than for some time past, rail specifications being now under execution at the large works of the Merthyr district, on account of Canada and Australia. In regard to French requirements, it may be said that the long-cherished expectations of makers of the lighter descriptions of iron are beginning to be realised. The late financial successes of that country have caused consumers of most descriptions of make to enter the markets with a degree of confidence that is quite encouraging, and there are hopeful prospects of an appreciable business being done with French buyers during the remainder of the year.

The home trade is fairly active, most of the ironmasters having large orders under execution for home buyers and consumers. Steel and iron rails are in good request. Bars are also commanding a good sale, and prices show an upward tendency. The demand and production of pigs still continue to increase.

Reports from the tin-plate works are very satisfactory. Since the Quarterly Meeting important transactions have been entered into at the advanced quotations. France is beginning to make large purchases, and the American demand continues extensive.

In reference to the Steam-Coal Trade there is scarcely anything fresh to report. The ruinous consequences of the strike, which still continues, are only too clearly to be witnessed in the district. Since last report there have been some fresh movements in connection with the strike, which will probably not be without their influence upon the future course of both men and masters. Early in the week it was announced that the men of the Nantmelyn Colliery had agreed to resume work upon rather a peculiar kind of arrangement. Two men, it appears, had contracted to work the coal upon something like the plan adopted in Staffordshire, and they had agreed to give the hands the 5 per cent. advance asked for. Mr. N. Jones being one of the signatories to the circular issued by the Coalmasters' Association, the members of that body represented to him that it was an infringement of the agreement arrived at—that he should allow his men to resume work at the 5 per cent. advance, although that advance was not obtained directly from him. Upon receiving this intimation the working of the pit, it appears, was immediately stopped, and the colliers there are once more on strike. This is a pretty good answer to the rumour that have been spread from time to time as to the masters giving way, and it is tolerably clear that the principal proprietors are more determined than ever to resist the unreasonable demands which they consider the men are making upon them. Another meeting of the masters was announced to be held to-day, at Bristol, when it was expected that important resolutions would be arrived at in reference to the future course to be adopted. Up to the time I write, however, no intelligence of the result has been received. It is confidently stated that a large number of hands could be immediately obtained from other districts, who would willingly accept the rate of wages paid to the Welsh colliers for some time past. The masters, no doubt, are anxious to avoid such an extreme step, but, rather than allow their colliers to remain at a standstill, and suffer the severe losses which are daily added to, they are clearly justified in obtaining the labour requisite. Fervent hopes are still entertained that the colliers will see the folly of any longer opposing what they now can clearly see is the unalterable determination of their employers. Fresh efforts have been made during the week by deputations of the oldest workmen at each pit to arrive at some understanding, but there is little hope of an end of the strike unless concessions are made on the part of the men themselves.

Bristol, Thursday Evening.—At a large meeting of South Wales steam-coal colliery proprietors held to-day it was unanimously resolved that the offer made on June 14, to refer all matters in dispute between the proprietors and their men on strike to arbitration, should be adhered to and repeated, with an alternative offer to resume working at a reduction of 7½ per cent. upon the price paid during the month of May. This contract to be binding on both parties for twelve months; but if during that time the ironmasters of Merthyr and Dowlais districts should advance their price for labour beyond that now offered the coal proprietors agree to give an equivalent advance. The meeting was adjourned for a week, to allow the men time to give their reply. The masters were requested to communicate the decision to all their men.

The export returns of the local ports for the past month show how very seriously the trade of Cardiff has been affected by the disastrous strike.

Messrs. A. B. Gullian and Co., of Swansea, in their Metal Circular, say:—"The first half of 1871 closes with unusual satisfaction to all departments of our metal and manufacturing industries. The last month has proved decidedly the best of the six, having been fortunate enough to open by the suppression of the revolution in Paris. Immediately thereafter followed a strong demand, which steadily increased throughout the month. The business done in the leading branches has been the largest for a long time, and, what is better still, it has been of the most healthy and legitimate character. On the opening of the year we ventured to predict that better times were not far off for many; and entering on the new half we shall repeat the opinion which then gave expression to, with the belief that it will prove quite as near the mark now as then."

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Louisa Ann, from Bilboa, with 170 tons of iron ore, for R. Dunlop; Jeune Hermance, from Bilboa, with 160 tons of iron ore, for Dowdall & Company; Queen of the South, from Tilt Cove, with 170 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; Elizabeth, from Antwerp, with 80 tons of fire-clay, for H. Bath and Son; Fusilier, from Bilboa, with 410 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Leonora, from Bordeaux, with 205 tons of pitwood, for M. Motham; Tamaya, from Chile, with 412 bags of nickel, 118 tons of copper, 540 tons of copper ore, and 160 tons of bar copper, for Richardson and Co.; Harrilet, from Bilboa, with 265 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Mary Louis, from Antwerp, with 215 tons of fire-clay, for H. Bath and Son; Martha Brader, from Bilboa, with 165 tons of iron ore, for T. Sutton; Hannah, from Santander, with 170 tons of calamine ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; Rose, from Bilboa, with 170 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Skelety Belle, from Lisbon, with 120 tons of phosphate of lime, 105 tons of copper ore, and 75 tons of lead ore, for Richardson and Co.; Elizabeth, from Bilboa, with 185 tons of iron ore, for W. H. Tucker; Almable Prudence, from Bilboa, with 152 tons of iron ore, for Cory Brothers; John Rosser, from Tilt Cove, with 200 tons of copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; Hampshire, from Carrizal, with 112 tons of silver ore; 168 tons of regulus; 86 tons of copper regulus, and 422 tons of ditto in bulk, for H. Bath and Son; Paquebot de Dunkerque, from Bilboa, with 148 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Marie Zee, from Bilboa, with 140 tons of iron ore, for T. Wood and Co.; Eliza, from St. Malo, with 96 tons of zinc ore, to order; Elaine, from Bilboa, with 600 tons of iron ore, for Forrester and Co.; William, from Bilboa, with 369 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son.

SOUTH WALES AND WEST OF ENGLAND COAL AND METAL MARKETS.—These markets were held at Swansea on Saturday, when there were present:—Messrs. Herbert Rake (Steel, Rake, and Co.), Thos. Henderson (Ibbotson Bros. and Co., Sheffield); Thomas Elford, W. Williams, R. G. B. Thompson, John Waddell (Llanelli), W. Habakkuk, J. Banfield, A. B. Gullian, Isaac Russell, Williams and Mitchell, W. Thomas (Lan.), John Evans (Lanodore), John Kelly (Wolverhampton). Business in plates is very good, and the advance in prices will, it is believed, be easily obtained. Pig-iron of good quality maintains its high price, and very large quantities of hematite pigs and ore are being received at our port. Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining a shipment of Somerton ore. Forest of Dean ore is in good demand; and new sinkings are about to be made, amongst others, by the Ebbw Vale Iron Company, who have a large property in that district. Mr. Kelly is introducing the Oxfordshire iron ore from the King's Sutton mines, and from its cheapness and purity it is likely to be a very valuable addition to our stock of iron-making materials. It contains less silicon and more lime than the Northamptonshire ore, and is almost free from sulphur, but contains a little phosphorus.

THE FAN AS A VENTILATOR.—At the Ebbw Vale Coal and Iron Company meeting, the Chairman said that in accordance with the requirement of the Government Inspector, a "Guibal" ventilating fan, driven by powerful engines, had been supplied at Abercarn. That mine was a very deep one, and the coal being somewhat gassy, fully 50 tons of coal per day were required for consumption at the bottom of the shaft for the purpose of creating a ventilating draught. This purpose was, however, much better served by the new contrivance, which consisted of a large mass of stonework about 40 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. wide, containing large blades which acted as a fan. The use of this fan would save the huge quantities of fuel previously used, minus the amount of coal required for producing the steam to work the fan engine. There was every reason to believe that a few weeks after it was got the Guibal prevented an occurrence which might otherwise have done injury to life, as well as serious damage to property, besides having allowed the extinction of a slow fire from the old furnace, which had caught the shafts, and might in time have destroyed them, rendering necessary an outlay of 50,000L or 60,000L for their renewal.

AN ENORMOUS SALT MINE.—The exploring of the salt-layer at Sporenberg, in Lusatia, is being continued with great energy. The first great boring has attained a depth of nearly 4000 feet, yet the bottom of the bed has not been reached. When about half its present depth had been attained, the opinion began to spread that an earthquake had altered the position of the stratum, and that consequently the boring must be taken to represent the breadth instead of the depth of the bed. Two other borings were, therefore, begun at a certain distance from the first; and it was discovered that the bed really possessed

an extraordinary depth above mentioned. The salt-layer at Segelberg, in Holstein, which is being opened, and that of Inowraclaw, which is about to be worked, are far more favourable situated than that of Sporenberg, as the distance of other salt mines has hitherto greatly increased the price of the article, and rendered it almost impossible for German salt to compete with that imported from England.

GOLD MINING IN BRAZIL.

The present comparative inactivity in the Brazilian gold fields seems to be one of the periods of reaction which have occurred from time to time in their history since the discovery there of precious metal and diamonds at the close of the 16th century. It is very probable that this apparent exhaustion will be succeeded by a time of even more abundant yield than any preceding revival during the 270 years of operations, just as the grand Californian harvest of the last 30 years has been reaped from the fallow of the Mexican rule. And, by the way, it may be noticed that the Yankee occupation of California has resulted in returns exceeding the whole produce of Brazil from 1599, the epoch of discovery, to the present time. This is by no means a proof of the deficiency of the South American gold fields; but it may be principally due to the circumstance of the country and climate which precluded the immigration of European labourers. The gold deposits are far from worked out in the mines; the explorations are limited to the old boundaries; even in this well-ploughed field the soil is sufficiently rich for still higher yield than ever; but beyond that scope there is a wide and virgin territory, where it is certain, as in the cases of California and Australia, the enterprising may, at the cost of some suffering and lost time, grasp the reward of pioneer diggers—discouragement one day, and the next heaps of gold to compensate them for their daring and perseverance.

But Minas Geraes is not to cede the palm without a further effort. Most of the working mines have encouraging prospects; the misfortune for them has been the shyness of capital in mining for many years past, and the chief cause of their unproductive state has been the want of funds to push the workings to a profitable result. Many will, no doubt, endeavour to profit by the present favourable temper of the money market in regard to mineral enterprise, while the old favourite, Morro Velho—*facile princeps*—is fast approaching the completion of repairs to resume its ancient sway in the mining list.

We alluded incidentally last week to the discoveries of Dr. LIAIS, which, if report is to be believed, are more important than may be generally supposed. It is now premature to enter into details, to which we may soon have more opportune occasion to advert, but it may be interesting to state that there are serious intentions of giving a full and fair trial to the mine in question, and that on an adequate basis to prevent any failure from insufficient means, which is the right way to go to work. As the character of this mine appears to be somewhat analogous to that of Morro Velho, it will not be a useless task to recall to mind some of the antecedents in the history of the latter, which we summarise partly from Whitney, and partly from data obtained from the St. John del Rey reports.

The mine was discovered so far back as 1725, and worked with wonderful success for nearly a century. Abandoned for many years, it was taken over by the St. John del Rey Company in 1835, and after four years of losing operations it resumed its triumphant career with the small profit of 399L. From that time to 1861 it produced the gross return of 1,928,149L (say, 2,000,000L sterling), continuing with the same success till the accident in November, 1867, interrupted the workings.

The Jacobina, Rio Carmo, Gongo Soco, Matto Grosso, Santa Ana, Cuiabas, and other famous mines—some even forgotten in name—have each in their day, combined with the placer washing, now all but abandoned, contributed to the grand total (in round numbers) of 200,000,000L that Brazil has furnished to the monetary circulation of the world.

California within the last 30 years has supplied as much, and Australia's find within the double decade of its golden fame has not been far short of the same amount. But it must be taken into account that Brazil has been mainly dependent on slave labour, a system absolutely antagonistic to the extension of enterprise necessary to develop the mineral resources of the country. Vast projects for the importation of Coolie labour are at the present moment on the *tapis*, which must pass through the ordeal of experience. Now, however, that railways and European speculation are on their march westward through the empire very soon there will probably be just as rapid an augmentation of gold mining in Brazil as occurred with the modern discoveries in Australasia and the Pacific Coast of North America.

PREVENTING OVER-WINDING IN MINES.—In a convenient situation in the engine-house Mr. J. LAUDLESS, Burnley, proposes to place a pillar or case containing two vertical screws geared together by a pair of spur-wheels, so that they turn in opposite directions, being driven by means of bevel gearing from the crank-shaft of the engine. Upon these screws work nuts connected to two miniature cages placed visibly in front of the pillar or case, and working against a graduated scale representing in miniature the shaft of the pit or mine. The pitch of the screws and the gearing are so proportioned that the ascent and descent of these miniature cages represent exactly the ascent and descent of the corresponding cages. In the centre of the pillar or case is a special mark indicating the point where the two cages pass each other, and at or near the top is another mark corresponding with the bark or mouth of the pit. There, or slightly below this point, is a trigger against which a finger on the inner side of either miniature cage acts, and rings an alarm bell to announce the arrival of the cage at the pit's mouth, and above this are two levers connected to a claw which holds up a weighted rod or lever by means of a catch or tooth. Whenever either of the cages is drawn higher than its proper position above the pit's mouth, and before it arrives at the head gear, the finger of the corresponding miniature cage lifts its lever and withdraws the claw from the catch or tooth, allowing the weighted rod or lever to fall, and the latter acts on a slotted rod, which shuts off the steam from the engine, and at the same time applies the steam or other break, and thus brings the whole machinery to a standstill.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.—The invention of Mr. J. W. MIDDLETON, Philadelphia, consists in the combination with a puddling, boiling, or refining furnace of a series of blast pipe layers, projecting downward through the top or sides, or both, of the furnace, so as to open near the surface of the melted metal in a pool, or pools, in the bottom of the latter in such a manner that hot air, superheated steam, or gas may be driven through the tuyeres at various angles in relation to the bottom of the furnace, into the melted metal in the pool, by a very strong or powerful blast, and in sudden alternating gushes or jets from the tuyeres, the object being to produce, by means of the powerful jets, transverse interruptions of the melted mass in the pool. The invention also consists in the application of a series of slides of fire-brick, or other refractory material, over suitable openings made for the purpose through the furnace walls, for the observation of the progress of the puddling and purifying processes on the melted metal in the pool, a small opening being made and closed by mica or glass, and the same protected against the external pressure of the blast by making the slide moveable, so that it can be brought into and out of juxtaposition with the opening in the wall of the furnace, as occasion may require, without uncovering the opening. The invention further relates to the combination with a puddling, boiling, or refining furnace, provided with tuyere blast pipes, and tuyeres of a vertical stationary reservoir, for receiving and purifying, by gravitation, melted cast iron—direct from a blast-furnace, and communicating, by an adjustable stop at its lower end, and suitable channels in the bottom of the furnace, with the pool or pools for puddling the melted metal, in such a manner that the metal, freed from its lighter impurities and slag by gravitation in the vessel, may be run into the said pool or pools when required.

METALLIC TILES FOR ROOFS.—The improvements patented by Mr. VAN PAPELENDAM, of Charlestown, Iowa, consists in forming a covered channel between two ridges and two tiles to exclude water. The tiles are made of galvanised iron, or other suitable metal, and may be struck up or sheet metal, or cast, as may be desired. They are made square or diamond shape, and placed diagonally upon the roof or wall. Upon each upper edge of the tiles are formed two upwardly projecting ridges, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height, the ridges running along the two edges of the tiles, and the second ridge being parallel with, and at a little distance from, the outer ridge, so as to form a channel between them. Upon the under side of the two lower edges is formed a single downwardly projecting ridge. The side angles of the tiles are cut off, and then arranged upon the roof, so that the downwardly projecting ridges of each upper tile are placed below, and embrace the upwardly projecting ridges of the adjacent edges of two tiles. By this construction it will be impossible for water or wind to beat in and pass above the three ridges. Upon the body of the tiles may be struck up or otherwise formed an ornament, in the shape of a tassel, flower, or other suitable device. This ornament strengthens the tiles, and prevents them from being rolled up by the wind, and at the same time adds greatly to the beauty of the roof or wall.

UTILISING WASTE STEAM.—By the invention of Mr. T. A. DILLON, Dublin, a dozen or more tubes are ranged side by side in the first instance, and through each is passed a length of smaller tube longer than the exterior one. These rows of tubes are securely let into and fastened to two or more chambers, in such a way that the series of outer and larger tubes have one hollow cross-head chamber common to them, and that the series of smaller and internal tubes have a similar hollow cross-head chamber apportioned to them also. After the tubes are securely attached to the cross-heads, both sets of tubes are bent, curved, widened, or adapted to any form of boiler tube-plate and mouth of tubes thereto, the tubes being previously softened and properly filled with lead. The larger cross-head chamber has one or more orifices capable of taking one or more air-pipes, and the smaller cross-head or steam chamber has one or more orifices capable of taking one or more steam pipes. The apparatus having been formed and bent as desired, the free ends of the concentric tubes are inserted tightly into

one or as many of the boiler tubes in the smoke-box end of the boiler as may be desired. Air-pipes are arranged to lead through the smoke-box from the air orifice of the larger cross-head air chamber to the front of the engine, where they terminate in orifices capable of being reversed when the engine runs backward, or the air-pipe is placed so as to rise through the engine chimney, and so heat that while receiving the waste heat of the furnace the products of combustion in the furnace do not mingle with the free atmospheric air which this apparatus causes to rush into the fire-box. From the steam orifice in the second smaller cross-head or steam chamber a steam pipe or pipes leads or lead from the blast pipe or boiler.

MOTIVE-POWER.—The invention of Messrs. GALLOWAY consists (1) in the use of the exhaust steam from locomotives and other steam-engines in combustion with air, to be forced into boilers by suitable arrangements of valves and feed pumps; (2) also in returning the whole of the exhaust steam directly from the exhaust ports back into the boiler by suitable arrangements; (3) also in passing a portion of the exhaust steam over furnaces, in order to decompose it. This invention is fully described in the specification.

TREATING RESINOUS GUMS.—By the invention of Messrs. WATTS, Leadenhall-street, the particles of gum to be acted upon are placed in shallow wire or other open work trays or receivers, with the loose or elastic covers fitted to close in contact with the surface of the gum. These trays have motion given to them to cause the water or wash liquid to pass through them. These trays or receivers are applied as vanes or wings to a rotary shaft. To facilitate the circulation of the wash liquid between the particles of gum in these trays or receivers, part of each of them on each side is covered with canvas, India-rubber, leather, or other flexible material, and the other part of each chamber or receiver is formed of reticulate work, and the reticulate work on one side of each tray or receiver is opposite the flexible material of the other side.

ELECTRO-PLATING IRON AND STEEL.—The invention of Mr. A. LAWE, Kingston, Canada, relates to electro-plating iron or steel with gold. The inventor employs a voltaic battery and a bath of sulphate of copper. The gold solution is prepared in the following manner:—1 oz. of cyanite of potassium is dissolved in 2 pints of soft water. A piece of gold is fastened to the positive, and a piece of copper to the negative pole of the battery. These poles are then immersed in the solution of cyanite of potassium, by which the copper becomes coated with gold.

SMELTING IRON.—The invention of Mr. R. BROWN, Glasgow, consists in constructing furnaces with an upper chamber for utilising a portion of the combustible gases escaping from the lower chamber to heat the ores and limestone in such upper chamber; also, in constructing the upper chamber with orifices or their equivalent for obtaining the direct action of the gases in the chamber; also in constructing the furnace with passages and measuring boxes or valves for introducing fuel into the lower chamber in combination with the arrangements for heating or acting on the ores or limestone, before their admixture with fuel.

METAL COMPOSITION.—The invention of Mr. D. J. MILLARD, of Clayville, U.S., consists in combining certain metals, and thereby forming a metallic composition or alloy, which resists the action of salt water, and most of the acids, lead, tin, bismuth, and aluminium are employed, or the lead, tin, and bismuth without the aluminium and with or without the bismuth. An alloy composed of lead 100 lbs., tin 16 lbs., and bismuth 1 oz., with from 3 lbs. 5 lbs. of aluminium added, is well adapted for roofing and most other analogous purposes.

TREATING CAST-IRON.—The invention of Mr. W. HENDERSON, of Glasgow, consists in increasing the carbon in cast-iron by introducing a furnace or receiver between the blast-furnace, into which the fluid metal is run direct from the blast furnace. This receiver is capable of being heated to the requisite degree of heat to maintain the metal in a proper state of fluidity for the necessary time as may be required, and is provided with a solid carbon bottom. The molten metal is itself covered with a layer of coke or other carbonaceous matter.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

TREVARRACK.—The invention of Dr. LIAIS is gradually improving, and according to present indications is likely to be one of the most valuable mines in the district. This opinion prevails not only amongst the shareholders, but also with the working men in the locality, and its progress is watched with the keenest interest.

HARLECH MINES.—A gentleman from the firm in Liverpool who are buyers of sulphur was here on Monday, and said the lot on the floors was the best parcel of sulphur he had seen. He went underground, and expressed himself highly gratified with the prospects of the mine.

PENRHYN.—This mine has been recently inspected by Mr. J. G. KIMPTON, and the property as a whole, he considers it to be a most valuable one, and if worked in a proper, legitimate, and systematic manner will doubtless prove a most profitable undertaking. It will, however, take some little time to develop it and get it into a proper systematic course of working. Mr. KIMPTON adds that the company have secured the services of a good resident captain in the person of Mr. M. Whitford, and that with the valuable aid of Capt. Johns, the consulting engineer of the mine, it will doubtless prove a great success.

TRESAVEAN.—Experimental trials with Messrs. Willoughby's patent stamps have been made at this mine during the past week, which have been watched with much interest. Its success will be of great importance to the mine, which continues to look well. No. 3 works being worth from 40L to 50L per fm., and 3½ tons of tin were broken last month from tutwork operations only.

SPANISH CONSULATE GENERAL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NATIONAL MINES OF RIO TINTO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SALE, BY AUCTION, BUILDINGS, WAREHOUSE EFFECTS, IRON, HORSES, &c., will take place on the 30th November next, at Twelve o'clock noon, in the Town Halls (Cass Consistoriales) of Madrid, Huelva, and Valverde, subject to the usual regulations observed for the desamortization of national property.

THE SHELTON TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £10,000, in shares of £1 each.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867. Upwards of 7000 shares have been allotted. The remainder are now, for the first time, offered to the public at par, viz.: £1 per share, fully paid-up, and no further liability.

This extensive and progressing property is situate in a district celebrated for tin near St. Austell, in which there are five strong, well-defined tin lodes running east and west throughout the entire length of the sett. Two lodes only as yet (the north and south) have been worked by this company, to the depth of 40 fms. below the surface, or 60 fms. below the surface. The engine-shaft is now being sunk 10 fms. deeper.

The present company since its formation, three years ago, have raised, dressed, and sold 165 tons of tin, realising about £11,000. The returns of tin have steadily increased, and are now between 7 and 9 tons monthly. When the lode is laid open at the 70 fm. level below surface (which will be very shortly), the returns of tin are expected to increase considerably. The ground during the sinking of the shaft showed indications favourable for tin.

The plant and machinery consists of two powerful steam-engines, four boilers, forty large stamp heads, dressing-houses and floors, eight improved dressing racks, 8 large buggies, count houses, smelters, carpenters' shop, sheds, &c., all in good order and full work.

There is also a valuable china-clay sett, the supply being of a superior quality, and almost inexhaustible, hundreds of tons having already been raised, &c.

The leases of the tin and clay sets are for 21 years, 18 of which are unexpired, at a royalty of 1-18th for tin, and 3s. 6d. per ton on the china-clay.

The directors have great confidence in the undertaking, each having bona fide invested largely. The management is economical and energetic.

Preference will be given to applications for 50 shares and upwards, as to priority of application. Not less than five shares will be granted to any applicant. As the lists will shortly close, early applications are necessary.

The sum of 10s. on each share applied for must be paid on application, which will be returned in full if no allotment is made.

Forms of application and further information may be obtained at the company's registered offices of Mr. F. WARWICK, 25, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

ISSUE OF 5000 SEVEN PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES, WITH GUARANTEE BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF SERGIE, BRAZIL.

Authorised by a Decree of the Government of Sergipe, Brazil. Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, and to be registered in Brazil as a "Sociedad Anónima," in conformity with the Laws of that Empire.

Capital £50,000, in 10,000 shares of £5 each.

Being 5000 preference shares now offered for subscription, 600 preference shares already appropriated, and 4400 ordinary shares.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum has been guaranteed by a Decree of the Government of the Province of Sergipe (Brazil) on a capital of 200,000s. reis (£20,000), which guarantee will be applied to the payment of the 7 per cent. on the preference shares.

Deposit on application, £1 per share; payment on allotment, £1 10s. per share. The balance of £2 10s. to be paid on 1st February, 1872.

DIRECTORS.

EDW. H. BRAMAH, Esq., Director of the Recife and São Francisco (Per-nambuco) Railway Company (Limited).

Colonel G. DAVISON, Director of the Patent Gas Company (Limited), Cannon-street.

Major T. J. HOLLAND, C.B., Managing Director, Warsop's Steam Company (Limited).

PAUL LIEBERMANN, Esq., Merchant, 9, Mincing-lane.

JOHN TANNER, Esq. (Messrs. H. W. Tanner and Co., Merchants, 5, Barge-yard, Bucklersbury), Director of the Braganza (Brazil) Gold Mining Company (Limited).

CONSULTING ENGINEER—J. JACKSON, Esq., 17, Gracechurch-street.

BANKERS—IMPERIAL BANK.

BROKERS—MESSRS. FROOM BROTHERS, 20, Change Alley, Cornhill.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. GOOD, DANIELS, and LIMBERT, Public Accountants, 7, Poultry.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. MASTERMAN and HUGHES, 26, Austin Friars, E.C.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—WILLIAM TADMAN.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.

15, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The object of this company is to construct and work a sugar refinery and rum distillery at Aracaju, the chief port and capital of the rapidly-improving province of Sergipe, situated on the seaboard of the Empire of Brazil.

The Government of Sergipe, being desirous of securing to the province and the country generally the advantages of home manufacture, has granted a concession for the establishment of a sugar refinery and rum distillery, with a guaranteed interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum upon a capital of £50,000 (such interest to commence from the date of the first expenditure on the works). Out of this guarantee it is proposed to pay a minimum dividend of 7 per cent. per annum upon a capital of £28,000, to be represented by 6600 preference shares.

The revenue of the province affords undoubted security for the punctual fulfilment of the governmental guarantee.

The export of raw sugar from the province from 1859 to 1869 amounted in official value to £2,960,000, representing 12,336,371 arrobas (176,234 tons), and the rum exported during the same period amounted to 19,400 pipes, official value £65,380.

These statistics are verified by the Provincial Government's report of 1870, published in the "Official Gazette" of the 19th July, 1870.

Sergipe is peculiarly adapted for the economical and profitable working of a sugar refinery, which, when established, will virtually possess the attributes of a monopoly. Large breadths of the finest land are devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, the soil, under the influence of a genial temperature, being remarkably prolific. A similar refinery at Bahia is now in successful operation.

Upwards of 400 estates are now in active operation throughout the province for the production of raw or muscovado sugar, the quality of which is well known for its fine grain, strength, and dryness. From the want of a refinery nearly the whole of the raw produce of these estates is exported to other markets, and refined sugar re-imported for consumption at Sergipe.

Constant supplies of fresh raw sugar can be obtained, the saccharine yield of which being undeteriorated by fermentation (the invariable effect of a long transit) is proportionately large.

An estimate of the revenue which the company will probably realise from the refinery and distillery has been prepared and carefully scrutinised by Mr. J. Jackson, civil engineer, who is practically acquainted with the process and results of sugar planting and refining.

A copy of his detailed and analytical report accompanies the prospectus. It will be seen that Mr. Jackson has based his calculation upon a monthly consumption of 200 tons of raw sugar, which, when converted into refined sugar and rum will yield a net daily profit of £81 7s. 8d., and reckoning 300 working days in the year, the total yearly profit will amount to £24,415.

From the result of these estimates, the shareholders may justly expect to receive dividends largely in excess of the guaranteed interest.

A provisional contract has been entered into with an experienced English contractor for the acquisition of, the concession, with all its rights and privileges, the purchase of the land, the construction of the buildings, the supplying of the machinery, and the delivery over to the company of the refinery and distillery, in full working order, within a period of twelve months, for £15,000 cash, 600 preference shares, and 400 ordinary shares fully paid up, convertible into preference shares in the event of the creation and issue of preference shares beyond the original 5600 such shares, and with the right on the part of the contractor to a further 1600 ordinary shares in the event stated in the said contract. All the ordinary shares are by the Articles of Association convertible into preference shares in the events therein mentioned.

Applications for shares, accompanied by a payment of £1 per share to the bankers, must be made on the annexed form. In the event of the full number of shares applied for not being allotted the balance of the deposit will be credited to the payment due on allotment, and should no allotment be made the deposit will be returned in full.

The following contracts affecting the company have been entered into:—

Concession or Governmental Decree, No. 680, and contemporaneous contract between the Government of Sergipe and Pedro Pereira d'Andrade, dated respectively the 16th and 18th of June, 1864.

Contract above referred to for the purchase of the concession and land, and the execution of the works, made between Mr. William Malan of the one part, and the company of the other part, dated the 11th day of July, 1871.

Copies of the above documents, and English notarial translations of the concession and Government contract, together with the Memorandum and Articles of Association, can be inspected at the offices of the company.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Brazilian Sugar Refinery Company (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £1 being a deposit of £1 per share, I request that you will allot me preference shares of £5 each in the above company upon the terms of the prospectus and Memorandum and Articles of Association; and I agree to accept the said shares, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and to make the payment of £1 10s. per share on allotment, and to become a member of the company; and I request you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares which may be allotted to me.

Name in full Address in full

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

WEST RHOSWYD DOL MINE is situated a FEW MILES from the town of MACHYNLLETH, and is locally considered to be a PROPERTY OF HIGH PROMISE.

Peculiar interest is attached to it by reason of its immediate proximity to a number of the most valuable mines of the district, amongst which Dyllyfan, Rhoswydol, Cwmhyd, and Cae Conroy are the most noticeable; nearly all the lodes traversing these sets, and from which their valuable returns of ore are procured, converge in West Rhoswyd dol, and at their junctions are expected to make great deposits of ore.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and CO., Sharebrokers, 22a, South Castle-street, Liverpool, STRONGLY RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of these SHARES.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the WHEAL PROSPER MINING COMPANY.—By direction of His Honor the Vice-Warden, Notice is hereby given that, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July instant, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of THREE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributors of the said company settled as present members thereof.

All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid, to offer objections to such call.

FREDERICK MARSHALL, Registrar.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, this 11th day of July, 1871.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE. FREEHOLD MANSION AND ESTATES, AND FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES FOR SALE.

In Chancery.

WILLIAMSON v. WILLIAMSON.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of "Williamson v. Williamson," with the approbation of the Judge to whose Court the said Cause is attached, by Mr. JOSEPH COOKSEY, of the firm of Messrs. Joseph Cooksey and Son, the person appointed to sell the same, at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of August, 1871, at Three o'clock P.M., in lots, the undermentioned valuable and extensive

FREEHOLD ESTATES, AND FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD COLLIERIES—viz.:

The Greenway Bank and other Estates, late belonging to Hugh Henshall Williamson, Esq., deceased, situate in the parishes of Norton-in-the-Moors, Horton-le-Clay, and Biddulph, in the county of Stafford, comprising a spacious MANSION, known as Greenway Bank, picturesquely situated among undulating pleasure grounds and plantations, excellent pasture lands, and large ornamental sheets of water, with well-arranged domestic offices, stabling, loose box, and coach-house, extensive lawns, shrubberies, and shady walks, orchard, walled gardens, vineyards, conservatory, and greenhouses; a capital HOME FARM, with farm house, farm buildings, and yard, and seven servants' and labourers' cottages; several desirable holdings, consisting of homesteads and sound agricultural land, known as the Judge Fields, Woodhouse, Briers Clough, Lady-moon Gate, Lion's Paw, Crowbottom, The Hill, Wickenstone, and The Falls Farm, interspersed with woods and plantations, in a good game district; and TWELVE HOUSES, with outbuildings and gardens, situate at Greenway Bank, Ridgway, Brown Edge, and Wickenstone, the whole being freehold, and containing altogether an area of 763a. 3r. 39s., or thereabouts.

Also, all those very valuable FREEHOLD and LEASEHOLD ESTATES, consisting of FARMS and COLLIERIES, situate at PINNOX and CHELL, in the parishes of Burslem and Wolstanton, in the said county of Stafford, known as the Little Chell, Chell Green, Pinnox, and the Wood Farms, and the Pinnox Chatkey, Chell, and Oxford Collieries, comprising 470a. 1r. 29s. of freehold lands, with the MINES and MINERALS thereunder, and the farm houses and farm buildings, managers' houses and offices, workmen's dwellings, foundry, fitting shops, smiths' and carpenters' shops, winding and pumping engines, pit shafts, railways, and other colliery plant, erected and being in and upon the said lands. The MINES and MINERALS under 34a. 0r. 26s. of freehold land without the surface, and the various seams of COAL and IRONSTONE under 33a. 1r. 27s. of lands adjoining the freeholds, and held under a lease for 49 years from the 24th day of June, 1866, together with the engines, railway, and plant upon the lands comprised in the said lease. The mines include all the principal seams of coal and ironstone in the North Staffordshire coal field.

The mineral property is situate in close proximity to the towns of Burslem and Tunstall, and within a short distance of the Trent and Mersey Canal. A branch of the North Staffordshire Railway to Tunstall, as also the Potteries loop line, are now in course of construction through the property, and the company are under obligation to complete both these lines before the 15th of July, 1872. The Pinnox and Chell Collieries are traversed by a private locomotive railway leading to a wharf adjoining the main street of the town of Tunstall, which may be readily connected with one or both of the above-named branches of the North Staffordshire Railway.

There is another wharf in connection with these collieries at Brownhills, on the Trent and Mersey Canal, from which the mineral produce is conveyed to South Staffordshire and other districts.

The property also affords convenient sites for the erection of blast furnaces and other ironworks, and contains an ample supply of excellent ironstone, as well as coal suitable for the manufacture of iron.

Cards to view Greenway Bank may be obtained from Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Hoston Mill, Tunstall; and printed particulars and conditions of sale, with plans, may be obtained gratis from Messrs. JOSEPH COOKSEY and SONS, Auctioneers and Mining Engineers, West Bromwich; Mr. JOHN BUTTERFIELD, Hoston Mills, Tunstall; ELIAS DORNING, Esq., C.E., 41, John Dalton-street, Manchester; JOHN LANCASTER, Esq., Ince Hall, Wigan, and Bilton Grange, Rugby; Messrs. SLATER, HEELEY, and CO., Solicitors, Manchester; Messrs. BROCKLEHURST, WRIGHT, and MAIR, Solicitors, Macclesfield; Messrs. BLAKE and TRAFFORD, Solicitors, Northwich; Mr. GEORGE LLOYD, Solicitor, Liverpool; Messrs. GREGORY, ROWCLIFFE, and RAWLE, Solicitors, 1, Bedford-row, London; Messrs. WEDLAKE and LETTS, Solicitors, 3, Mitre-court, Temple, London, E.C.; and Mr. KEARY, Solicitor, Stoke-upon-Trent; and at the place of sale, HY. LEMAN, Chief Clerk.

WEDLAKE AND LETTS, 3, Mitre-court, Temple, London (Agents for William Keary, Esq., of Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Plaintiff's Solicitor).

HEPWORTH IRON AND COAL AND PIPE AND BRICK WORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the IRONWORKS, PIPE AND BRICK WORKS, and COLLIERIES at CROW EDGE, in HEPWORTH, near Hazlehead Station, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.

The IRONWORKS consist of two blast-furnaces, one 16 ft. diameter, and the other 19 ft. diameter. The iron produced is among the very best in Yorkshire. The blast-engine is powerful, the cylinder 42 in., and 9 ft. stroke; the blast cylinder, 88 in., sufficiently powerful for three or four furnaces. Hot-blast ovens, with the usual hauling machinery. A casting and moulding house, artificers' shops, casting-house, cranes, locomotive engine, weighing-machines, cottages, and numerous other buildings.

The CLAYWORKS consist of a powerful high-pressure ENGINE, cylinder 27 in., 4 ft. stroke; grinding and pig mill; 2 clay-pans, one 9 ft., and one 6 ft. diameter; pipe-machine, and 4 large brick and pipe sheds; clay-house; and several well-built brick and pipe kilns.

The FREEHOLD LAND and BUILDINGS contain an area of 104a. 2r. 3p., more or less.

There are several RESERVOIRS, with an abundant supply of superior water.

These WORKS are situated about a mile from the Hazlehead Station, and are connected with the railway by a branch line worked by a locomotive engine. They are within half-an-hour from Sheffield, and an hour from Manchester.

The COLLIERIES and IRONSTONE MINES are situate in the townships of Hepworth and Fostlestone, and are connected with the ironworks by railway.

The MINERALS are held under lease from the Trustees of the Duke of Leeds and others for various terms, about 19 years unexpired.

The COAL BEDS are the Halifax Hard Bed and Halifax Soft Bed; the former is used for boilers and calcining, the latter for smelting, and is one of the best cooking coals in Yorkshire.

There is a large field of Hard Bed Coal and Fire-clay; the latter is excellent, and can be cheaply got with the coal. There is a bed of Superior Surface Clay, used for brick backs.

These WORKS have been established for about twelve years, and have been developed and fitted up with every modern improvement at an enormous cost.

The sudden and unexpected death of the last proprietor has caused them to be brought into the market for sale under very exceptional circumstances by his trustees and mortgage.

The premises are in complete working order, and may be entered upon without delay; very little expenditure beyond the working capital will be necessary.

This concern is well worthy the attention of any individual or company having the command of a moderate capital, and will be disposed of on terms to warrant competition.

The most thorough investigation and examination is invited, and every requisite detail and particulars will be furnished on application to Messrs. WHEATLEY KIRK and PRICE, Engineering Valuers, &c., 35, Princes-street, Manchester; J. N. CRAVEN, Esq., Hightorn House, near York; or CHADWICK and SON, Solicitors, Dewsbury.

N.B.—A considerable proportion of the purchase-money may remain at interest if required. Mr. RICHARD TRAIN, the clerk in charge, will show the works on application.

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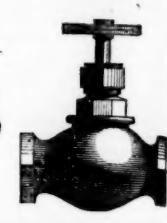
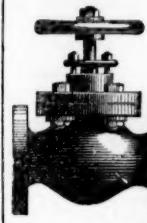
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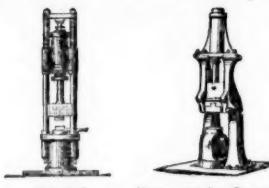
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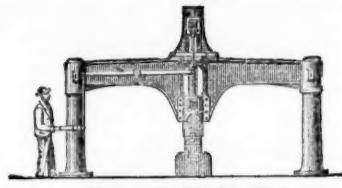
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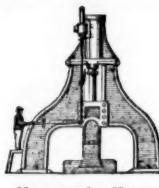
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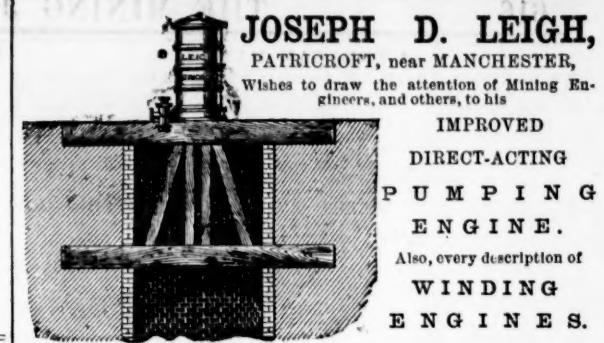
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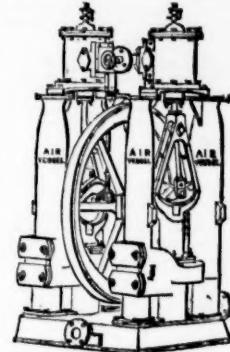
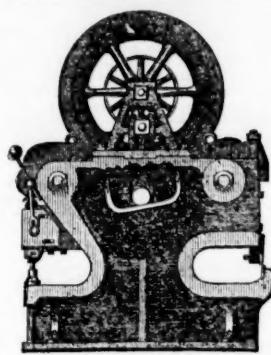
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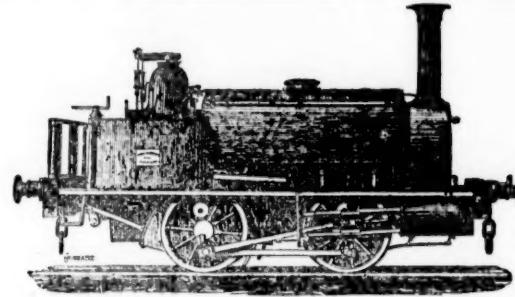
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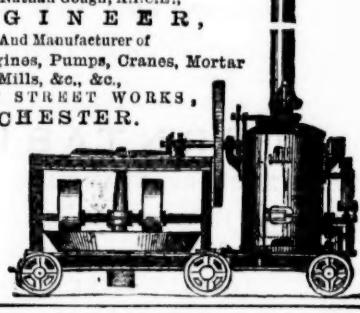
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